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THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

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EDITORIAL.

The Ideal Architect

We often hear complaints on criticising the different architects from time to time, but you must remember they are only human, thereby not all perfect and some have many shortcomings.

Let us grant them some consideration, as their tasks are many and there are always two sides to every question.

The architect should be artist and business man combined. He is not the function of merely interpreting a dream, as does a sculptor or painter, giving tangible expression to his thoughts and selling the product to whomsoever has the price, he does not build fantasies, buildings and then place them on the market. His function is more specific, more real, more commercial, if you will.

The purpose of building is decided upon before he is called in, it is very definite, it rarely is purely ornamental and generally is erected to produce revenue, or to house some special commercial plant, or as a home or house of worship, whose occupants have especial needs or notions and limitations that should be catered to and served. His is the task of putting those ideas into reality, of producing that revenue, of making convenient and easy of operation that factory or school.

Advantage must be taken of that site already selected or owned, consideration must be given to surroundings; a perfect structure, with all its complexity of details and specialties must be produced, and the whole must be kept within a limit of cost that has been prophesied, anticipated by the architect. On top of all that, if he is a true architect, he will make that building beautiful, whatever its purpose, whatever its cost, however humble it may be. And such a task elevates that work into the most ideal, the noblest, the grandest, the finest of fine arts and without exception the greatest and most complex of all the sciences, for it must take into account and actually comprehend at least the rudiments of some of the details of them all.

Quality, Accuracy and Efficiency in Construction

Great stress is brought to bear on the manufacture of building materials to produce goods of standard and uniform quality. This feature is diligently practiced by a large number, but there is, and no doubt always will be the manufacturer whose method of securing business is to produce the article which is "cheap" to catch the attention of the "first cost" buyer.

There is a new slogan among the railroads of the present day, "Safety First," to the manufacturer this should be "Quality First."

The same can be said of the architect using the word proficiency for a better definition, this requires years of study and practice to obtain. When we find this feature in conjunction with natural ability there is ample room near the top of the ladder for this party to enter the architectural profession.

The architect fills the duty of accuracy in the drawing of his plans and specifications. There can be volumes written on this subject and yet there is room for more to be said.

While the architect finds fault and criticises the manufacturer, it behooves many to "begin charity at home." There is originality of design to conform with local conditions, not forgetting all the value of the Classics, Renaissance, Gothic and the Fine Arts of the modern ages. We can cite numerous instances where accuracy of estimating construction costs have not only seriously implicated owners, but ruined many, and it is to be hoped that better methods of taking quantities will soon be more universally practiced.

The science and study of efficiency is a matter of recent years, but like the tango and the maxixe, it has become a wave and is being advocated and studied on all sides.

Let the architect, contractor, manufacturer and material man take heed lest he fall behind. In the present day of wonderful inventions and marked progress of this country, and the intellectual and educated countries of the world, we must read, study and investigate. Efficiency has a double, quadruple and unlimited value, it is not a thing to be called scientific management and used as a bugaboo, but on the contrary, nothing but common sense applied to everyday affairs.

The doing of a thing in a better, quicker and more economical way, the easy, right and natural way, rather than the careless, slovenly, weary or round-about way; a thing worth doing at all is worth doing right.

Efficiency is a duty not alone of every man to himself, but every man owes this to his neighbor, customer or client. The one word or definition is finally "results."

Build With Brick

The brick manufacturers of this country are beginning to extensively push their products and should use as a slogan "Build with Brick." This duty to their industry is apparent. You notice signs "Do it Electrical," also others "Cook with Gas," and various others too numerous to mention.

Manufacturers should not try to fight concerns of their own industry, as so many do at the present day, if a spirit is manifested to "get together" for their common good. Certain firms establish National Trade Marks which become household words. "Build with Brick" should be posted on every brick yard, sign boards, used in trade papers, advertising on stationery; in other words, everywhere—in unity there is strength. Stop fighting your competitors and work together. There will then be plenty of business for both.

The lumber manufacturers run campaigns of advertising their "Douglas Fir," "Red Gum," "Cypress, the Wood Eternal," "Arkansas Soft Pine," and many others.

Why not start a campaign for bigger and better business along inexpensive but practical lines: Plaster the country with signs, using "Build with Brick" as your slogan. Make the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Great Lakes to the Gulf sit up and take notice, simply by placing before their eyes placards, signs, window cards, street car displays, posters, etc., not necessarily advocating any special brick, just impressing upon the mind the fact that brick is the thing. Let the telephone and the telegraph poles be decorated with cards bearing the slogan "Build with Brick." On vacant lots place small sign boards. Run small card advertisements in the street cars. Place "Build with Brick" stickers around where you know they will attract attention. Use your moving picture houses to advertise your wares. Place signs on the buildings you are furnishing. Put the slogan on your wagons, freight cars and buildings. Any one of these will help the cause and you can spend just the sum you feel you can afford. Do it now, so that the country will be plastered over with signs that will boost the entire brick business everywhere.

There are over 10,000 brickmakers in the country. Suppose each put up 1,000 signs on which appear the magic words "Build with Brick." That will make 10,000,000 signs staring millions of people in the face. It will bring splendid results and will cost but a few paltry dollars. Are you game to do your share of the boosting?

Views of Governor Glynn of New York on Brick

"Instead of roads that wear out in ten years, New York must build roads that will last twenty to thirty years. Instead of building highways that cost \$1,000 per year to maintain, New York must construct roads that can be maintained at a moderate annual cost.

"Brick roads have been laid in hundreds of cities, and have everywhere demonstrated their durability. Brick roads have been down for twenty-five years and have admirably stood the test of the hardest kind of traffic. The annual cost of maintaining these brick roads has been remarkably low, ranging from practically nothing to from \$10 to \$50 per mile.

"Even if New York were compelled to pay \$25,000 per mile for brick roads, it would be economy to build such roads instead of macadam roads in all places where the State's highways are subjected to heavy automobile traffic."—(Excerpt from the Governor's message to the New York State Legislature.)

Equivalents in Specification Writing

Equivocal specifications are frequently the result of an honest endeavor to write definite specifications while working in the shadow of a doubt, and then again what appears to the better informed as an ambiguity protected by the words "or equal" is a wholly proper safeguarding of the client's interest against monopolistic tendencies of the makers of some satisfactory article. The following paragraph is suggested as a safe way of using the much-discussed words "or equal":

"Equivalents—The term 'or equal' applied to any article or method herein specified implies no right of the contractor to substitute articles or methods other than those particularly specified, except upon express authority of the architect in writing, and it is understood and agreed that the architect shall be free to exercise his own discretion in the matter of all such substitutions and that the contractor shall have no recourse if permission to substitute be denied."

Under guise of granting "equal rights to all and special privilege to none" legislative bodies generally see fit to limit the powers of architects for public works so that no preference for specific articles of material may be expressed in their specifications. Acting under such restrictions, the architect cannot use the above suggested clause, for it does not make mandatory the substitution of articles, even though proven to be equal to that specified.

In private work, however, it is not only permissible, but entirely proper that the architect give to the owner the benefit of his expert opinion as to the relative merits of building materials by expressly selecting brands and makes, but he should retain complete control of the matter of substitutions, using the term "or equal" only to protect the contractor and owner against unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers, of whom there are many, who will take advantage if the specifications seem to exclude competition.

Contractors also have decided preferences and will claim the possession of as good judgment upon which to base their preferences as have the architects, and although this is often true it is frequently true also that their preferences are based upon considerations other than those of merit. It is the buyer, however, and not the seller who should have the choice, whether in building a house or buying clothing.

Many contractors have so insatiate a desire to substitute something "just as good or better" throughout the construction of a building as to become a nuisance to the architect, who, though having once made his selection to his own satisfaction and that of his client, is called on to do it all over again to the satisfaction of the contractor. Such practices on the part of the contractor may, when chronic, be looked upon with suspicion and should be discouraged.

In the use of the clause here suggested it should be remembered by the architect that an invariable and exact observance of the requirement that authority for a substitution be issued by the architect in writing is necessary to the integrity of that portion of the contract. To waive this formality in one instance will be looked upon by the courts as a waiver of its necessity thereafter, thereby nullifying the provision altogether. This, of course, applies with equal pertinancy to all similar contract provisions.

Better Construction

Can the statement, "It pays to build better," be borne out by actual facts and figures to the extent that the man of average means can afford to safeguard his prop-

erty and the lives of his occupants by the use of a larger percentage of fireproof material?

From a rather exhaustive inquiry and investigation which we have recently made, we believe that this question can be safely answered in the affirmative. If this conclusion can be reached in an investigation of the expense in building dwellings suitable to the needs and resources of the man of average means, there would seem to be no excuse for continuing the flimsy fire-trap construction.

It has been estimated that more than 50 per cent of the hazard in residence property comes from exposure or adjoining fire, and that the ordinary shingle roof is responsible for fully 75 per cent of this particular hazard. The shingle roof not only furnishes inviting material for the falling spark, but it also furnishes flying "fire brands" in case of fire. Our investigation proved conclusively that the difference in cost of an absolutely fireproof roof over the ordinary shingle roof upon the average dwelling, in so far as it applies to exposure, ranges from \$100 to \$150, depending upon the size of the building. With this difference in the cost of construction there is no other modern improvement which could be added to a dwelling which would give as large returns for the amount invested. The fireproof roof will outlast three of the ordinary shingle roofs without any expense for repair. If in addition to this, fireproof material is used in the construction of the wall, the property owner has not only reduced his expense in upkeep, but has also reduced his possible loss in case of fire at least 50 per cent. In this way the fire hazard is reduced to such an extent that the owner can afford to carry a sufficiently reduced amount of insurance to give them good interest on the additional investment.

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Architectural Publicity

There is a growing belief in publicity at the present day. Architects should take heed that the proper form of publicity has made certain "Trade Marks" a household word. Progressive manufacturers and dealers are readers of papers and trade journals.

The trained and skilled architect of the present day is fast realizing that he has to go out and "get" business like manufacturers send out salesmen, also advertising their wares in various manners. The leading actress and actor of the present day inevitably proceed to create something sensational to get before the public to develop large box office receipts.

The skilled architect should advertise himself and his profession. Some we know never leave their offices to look for a contract and they are soon left behind by their more progressive colleagues in the profession.

It is often conceded that the majority of leading architects of the present day are termed as good salesmen. They sell their wares, including the manufacture and execution of their plans and specifications, leaving minor matters of detail assigned to departments which have their careful supervision. A successful architect must also be a good business man.

Let the architectural associations, chapters, etc., look to their laurels and develop their profession publicly. Your clients are from the intelligent and wealthy classes, but they generally need education along your professional line.

Get together and foster your interests or numerous large contracting firms, employing their own drafting departments and designers, will make further inroads on your chosen profession.

To Harmonize Building Codes

One of the topics which is receiving considerable attention at the various meetings of architectural societies and clubs throughout the country is the standardization of the building codes of various cities. An architect whose business is confined to one community does not in his own experience realize this necessity, but the limitation to professional work to one city is usually the experience only of the earliest years of an architectural career.

Many limitations are made in the provisions of building codes by State legislation and activity in building regulation is very pronounced in many parts of the country. And because of this activity among the various legislatures the confusion of plans and principles that control is becoming greater rather than clearing up, for conditions are drafted and wrought into laws at each capitol without special reference to what may have been done along the same line in other States. All this is increasing the handicap under which the profession of architecture can be practiced, especially in its larger phases, and the situation is one that calls not only for discussion but for action.

There is on the part of the average legislator, or legislative committee, no opposition to a code that might be almost national in its scope. The multiplicity of conflicting State codes is the result of chance, not of intent, and were there to be an active and persistent effort made by strong associations to alleviate these conditions the results to be accomplished would no doubt be remarkable.

Not only the architect but the builder and perhaps to an even greater degree the manufacturer of building material, is interested in this question. It is not so much that the products of the manufacturer are in danger of being excluded as it is that the requirements for manufacture vary and will continue to vary, without remedial action, in the various States, so that both inconvenience and expense are entailed. There are no factors in American business life too large to be enlisted in this work of harmonization, for it is one of the truly large issues in commerce and industry.

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The Value of Trade Papers

In this day of wonderful development and advancement, the yearning for knowledge, new ideas and facts, based on actual experience brought out by practical research, is becoming more apparent every day.

Only a few years ago, trade and technical papers were rarely to be found, but this time of competition and the desire to obtain wealth and fame, the trade paper has played a prominent part.

The daily newspapers border on the current news, and with the haste in which copy is prepared, accuracy is often lost sight of entirely, with the views in mind to create a bold headline and sell the papers. They are generally purchased for 1 cent or 5 cents a copy, and glanced over hurriedly, by the majority reading only the headlines.

Considering the trade paper, it is looked upon for facts, views and helps, along the line of the professions. They have developed until nearly every field of operation is now covered by its trade organ. The days of the general store merchant are numbered and the same is said of the manufacturer. This is the day of specialists along whatever line or endeavor that is preceded.

Each layman should familiarize himself with the current publications along his chosen profession; it will be time and money well invested.

New York State Turns Down Composition Roofing

The State of New York passed a law, October, 1913, and enforced February 1st, 1914, as follows:

"No factory shall be conducted in any building hereafter erected more than one story in height unless such building shall conform to the following requirements:

"All buildings more than four stories in height shall be of fireproof construction. The roofs of all buildings shall be covered with incombustible material or shall be of tar and slag or plastic cement supported by or applied to arches of fireproof materials, and the cornices shall be constructed of incombustible material."

According to the above law, slag or gravel roofs would not be approved for covering factory buildings more than one story in height where the roof deck was of board sheathing.

This is a good movement started in New York state, and is an excellent feature to be put in force on the Pacific Coast, where so many buildings are being erected with the owners' views that they will either be outgrown in five or ten years, or to be sold, owing to the rapid development of this country.

Life and property are sacrificed for reason of this inflammable prepared paper and composition material, also tar and gravel to be permitted as roof covering.

There are numerous materials on the market such as clay tile, metal tile, asbestos shingles, roofing tin, various sheet metal and concrete slab construction, etc. Any of these, when properly applied will outlast the inflammable roofs five to twenty times, and ranging from the same price to double the original first cost, besides being fireproof, they are waterproof and many of these add beauty of design to the structure. A building is known by its foundation and its roof. The architects should see to this, when writing specifications, even if our legislators do not fulfill their duty to humanity.

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The Proceedings of the Forty-Seventh Annual Convention, A. I. A.

President's Address.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:

Every third year, as you know, it is the custom of the Institute to forsake the familiar scenes of Washington and to meet in some other city of the Union. And this year we have chosen the city of New Orleans, which to many of us is an unknown country and one filled with romantic associations when we think of its early history, of Mannon Lescaut and the Chevalier des Grieux, of the battle which bears its name, and of all that has happened here since that glorious victory. It is the first time in our history that a city of the South has been the scene of our deliberations; and this fact bears witness to our appreciation of the steadily growing interest in our aims and aspirations taken by our Southern brethren.

It is announced in the programme which is before you that the principal topic of discussion in this forty-seventh convention will be the status of Government Fine Arts. It is not my purpose in these few words to anticipate in any way that discussion. Doubtless many solutions of the problem will be suggested to you. We must hope that some one of these will meet your approval and that of the governmental bodies. The present condition of affairs seems not only to us, but to all those who are familiar with the subject, an impossible one, and

eventually some change must take place. It is our duty to consider what particular measure will be for the best advantage of the country, and will most tend to place us in this respect among the civilized nations of the earth.

But in addition to this burning question, other matters of the greatest interest and the gravest importance will be presented to you in the course of the next few days. Ever since that day in 1857, when the little group of architects—the last of whom, Professor Babcock, has been taken from us but a few months ago—met in New York and founded the Institute, its growth has been a steady and most encouraging one, up to the present time. We have now a national body, with about forty Chapters, and a membership embracing the great majority of those who have made a name for themselves from one end to the other of the United States. We have an influence, and we believe a well-deserved influence, on all that relates to our profession. And we owe that influence to the fact that we are truly a national body and not simply a federation of separate societies. But we pay the penalty of our greatness. When various questions arise, many of which demand immediate attention and action, we cannot call all our members together; we cannot even consult with them. And the officers of the Institute, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee have of necessity a great responsibility forced upon them.

I think I speak for all of them when I tell you how seriously that responsibility is felt. I can assure you that we try very earnestly not to act as a council of ten—a small and irresponsible body which does what it pleases, without any careful consideration of the wishes and views of the great body of our membership; and I am led to make this statement because I find that in some of our communities that idea has been expressed. What we desire and strive for is to represent the whole membership of the Institute north, east, south and west, and in order that we may do this intelligently we must first of all be in a position to understand what our members wish; and if there are divergences of opinion in different communities on any of the questions of the day we should, if possible, be advised of them.

The Journal of the Institute, which finished its first year this month, is one of the means by which we can keep informed of these wishes, and I consider those communications which appear in it under the heading of "The Forum" to be of the utmost value. I hope that those members or those Chapters who desire to do so will make an increasing use of this method of communicating their views to each other. But after all it is what is said and done in our annual conventions which serves as the best guide for those to whom the conduct of the Institute must be largely confided. And I trust you will realize the importance of your deliberations here upon the future of our association.

You will have presented to you various amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, of a very far-reaching importance and which must be very carefully considered. The Competition Code will doubtless be discussed and debated upon, for, like the poor, it is always with us. In these questions and whatever else may come before you I have one very earnest desire, and that is that the wishes of the Convention, which represents the Institute, may be made plain to us.

Our activities in many directions are constantly increasing. You have only to look at your program to see how many committees have reports to make to you, and nearly all of these reports mean that meetings have been held, that members have traveled from various points to take part in these meetings and given up their time to

them. Whenever any question involving architecture arises in any part of the country, the first thing done is to call upon the Institute for its aid and counsel. And to these calls our members have almost uniformly responded with great good will and self-abnegation.

It is perhaps because our efforts in what we have undertaken have been so fruitful of results that I hear from many sides suggestions as to still further activities on our part. Sometimes these suggestions take almost the tone of complaints—"Why does not the Institute do this or that?"

Now, whatever these activities may be, I feel sure that our members will be ready to take part in them. But there is another side to the question, and that is the eternal one of revenue. We are already living well up to and perhaps beyond our income, so that a plea for greater economy is also heard from time to time. I speak of these things because it is well for you to understand plainly one of the issues with which you are confronted—on the one hand more money and greater service to the public and to ourselves, and on the other a distinct inability to enlarge our field of action and perhaps the necessity of restricting it. I am not aware that anyone has as yet suggested an income tax as the solution of the problem.

But whatever may be done by you, my experience of the last two years leaves me most optimistic. I have to thank all of those with whom I have come into contact during the period of my presidency for the earnest and sincere interest that they have shown in the various questions which have arisen and for the very real services they have rendered to the Institute. And I know that this interest and zeal will continue in the future as they have done in the past.

And now, gentlemen, the Convention is open for business.

WALTER COOK, President.

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Idaho State Capitol Building

(By J. E. Tourtellotte.)

The Legislature of the State of Idaho in 1905 passed a bill providing for the purchasing of property and the construction thereon of a capitol. The bill also provided that the Governor, Secretary of State and the State Treasurer, and two other men appointed by the existing members, making a total of five persons, should be the capitol commission, with power to act for the State in the planning and construction of the building.

A competition program was composed and printed, and an open competition was advertised, inviting architects to submit competitive drawings and descriptions agreeable to the program which was furnished each intending competitor.

There were nineteen architectural firms who entered the competition. Architects from coast to coast were in evidence, some of the more prominent being Heins & Lafarge, of New York City; Ferry & Class, of Milwaukee; Myers & Sons, of Detroit, who had designed the capitols for Michigan, Texas and Colorado; Theo. Link, of St. Louis, who designed the capitol of Mississippi; Bell & Deitweiler, of Minneapolis (Mr. Bell, who was previously associated with a Mr. Kent in Montana), designers of the capitol of Montana.

The commission, after three weeks' deliberation, adopted the ideas incorporated in the drawings submitted by J. E. Tourtellotte & Company, architects. The build-

ing as adopted would cost, finished and furnished, about \$2,000,000.

As the first bill only carried a small appropriation of money with it, and as the site selected was the site of the present capitol with a block of ground to the west added, the commission decided to construct the building in units, locating the central or monumental unit in the center of Seventh Street, Boise, which would allow of the use of the old capitol until the officers could move into the central section of the new capitol. On account of the inadequacy of the appropriation, very little progress was made on the construction until 1911, when the Legislature appropriated \$750,000 to finish the central unit.

Contracts were immediately let and the central or monumental unit is now complete. The illustrations show the character of the work of this completed portion. Some of the illustrations shown are for the proposed wings, for which it is hoped the present Legislature now in session will appropriate the sum of \$750,000 to complete the entire building.

The architects of the building, Tourtellotte & Hummel (same firm which won competition; name changed recently), believe that an architectural composition should express some thought or idea which is of vital interest or moment to those for whom it was constructed; the same as is a literary or musical composition. Buildings of this type are monumental in their character, and the principle or paramount reason for their existence is to impress the beholder with the greatness, magnificence and grandeur of the Deity or commonwealth, or both, as the case may be, which it represents. The building should be impressive and dignified on the exterior and interior and the materials used should be of such kinds as will assist in this impression, with the added quality of being enduring.

In this building that idea was in the minds of the architects, and the results fairly approximate their ideal.

The base course, grand entrance steps, etc., are of Vermont gray granite; the superstructure is of a dense, hard gray sandstone, the most beautiful stone of its kind in the world. The roof coverings are of tile and terra cotta, with copper flashings where required.

The roof covering of the dome is of terra cotta the same color of the sandstone in the balance of dome and building.

The construction is massive exterior bearing walls, with steel columns and beams between. The dome is a structural steel frame with a reinforced concrete covering over, waterproofed and in turn covered with terra cotta.

Steel is fireproofed with concrete. Floor slabs are of reinforced concrete. Partitions, where heavy brick masonry walls do not occur, are of tile. Building is fire-proof.

The building is finished in the interior in marble and mahogany. A greater amount of marble is used in the finishing of the interior of this building than in any building of its size, perhaps, in this country. Rotunda, corridors and all public space has marble floors and the major portion of the side walls are covered with marble. Private rooms and offices are finished in mahogany with a marble base around all of these rooms. Toilet rooms and lavatories are finished with tile floors, marble partitions and side walls. Ornamental ceilings, cornices, etc., of stucco made from rock gypsum plaster.

The central power building, located 300 feet to the rear of the capitol, is constructed of stone, and has a stack of radial vitreous gray brick, 125 feet in height.

In this building there are water tube boilers, steam engines, direct and alternating electric generators, which

heat, cool, ventilate and operate the elevators and illuminate the capitol, connected to same through a reinforced concrete tunnel 6 feet by 6 feet 7 inches in size. In this power house is located the main switchboard of marble, which controls the current for the lights, motors, etc., in the main building.

The capitol building is heated with the exhaust steam by both direct and indirect radiation. The ventilation system supplies all rooms with fresh, warmed air. The lighting systems in public space is decorative. Offices have artistic fixtures of solid cast bronze.

There is a vacuum cleaning plant located in the basement. Plumbing fixtures are of solid porcelain ware throughout.

The furniture of the building is of massive mahogany of special design. Furnishings and drapings are of rich, plain materials in colors to harmonize with the deep green and gray veinings of the marble.

There has been no attempt to explain the design or the detail, as the illustrations do that partially, and much better than could be done by words.

The central unit has cost the State about \$1,100,000, and the completed building will come within the amount first contemplated, \$2,000,000.

Justice cannot be done the interior by photographs, as vistas are all that a person can get with a camera, and the grand and majestic effect of the rotunda and public space, when seen as a whole, will have to be left to the imagination of the reader, by the putting of these vistas together and seeing them as a whole in his mind's eye.

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Italian Building at the P.-P. I. E.

The participation of Italy to the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be very extensive and as complete as never before in any other exposition outside of Italy. The "Daily L'Italia" recently received for the first time the complete plans and drawings made by Marcello Piacentini, the famous Roman architect selected by the Italian Government and Commissioner General Ernest Nathan. According to these plans, Italy will not be represented by one pavilion, as is the case of all nations when they participate to foreign expositions, but it will be a most original group of several handsome and artistic edifices, with plazas, porticos, arches, gardens, statuary, monuments and columns, towers, etc., giving both the actual appearance and the atmosphere of an Italian city. Said edifices will represent the most remarkable style of Italian architecture at different ages, but they will be harmonized so as to give a beautiful ensemble and a perfect idea of a quarter of an Italian city. The site given to Italy is that large irregular triangular space facing on one side of the Fine Arts Building, and on another side the Avenue of Nations, and Architect Piacentini adapted his plans to this area which measures 165,000 square feet, of which fully 60,000 will be covered with buildings.

At the entrance of the Italian exhibit there will be a beautiful Italian garden with a wide stairway leading to a large square nearly 250 feet wide and 400 feet long, on the three sides of which will be three palaces in three different styles—Venetian, Lombard and Etruscan. In the Etruscan and Lombard palaces there will be exhibited special industries and manufactures of Italy, whereas the Venetian salon will be a sort of municipal building used especially for social functions and receptions, and will contain also historical relics and inventions of great Italians from Dante to Marconi. At the rear of these buildings there will be another plaza, on one side of

which will be the official exhibit of the Italian Government and on the other side will rise the Italian Home, an interesting series of magnificent halls and rooms of different styles both in construction and adornment. Facing the plaza will be an octagonal temple called the "Tribune," which the author of the project says will be a sort of sanctuary of the Italian section, for there will be exhibited most precious and interesting relics and documents pertaining to the great Italian explorers and navigators from Christopher Columbus to the Duke of Abruzzi. A large building adjoining the Venetian palace will contain a hall devoted to moving pictures, which will be shown without charge every day and which will show the natural beauties of Italy, Italy's most valuable and rare treasures of art and also films reproducing the work in the most important Italian mechanical and industrial establishments, especially navy yards, foundries, silk and woolen mills, etc.

Around all these buildings there will be beautiful Italian gardens, fountains, niches, statuary, etc.

Besides this characteristic special exhibit representing a portion of an Italian town, Italy will exhibit also in the various departments of the International Fair, as in the Machinery Building, transportation, electricity, etc. The Italian Parliament has approved an expenditure of \$400,000 and very likely this amount will be increased if necessary.

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Oregon State Building at the P.-P. I. E.

The location of this building is an ideal one, which faces on the Esplanade along San Francisco Bay, bordering on the avenue between the reservation of State buildings and the site of the main exposition building.

It is surrounded by buildings costing several hundred thousands of dollars, such as the California Counties building on the east, New York State building on the south, and the New Jersey State building on the west. Hence the limited appropriation requires originality of design, impressiveness of mass and simplicity of detail. Therefore the use of Oregon timber is the most impressive result.

The exterior design follows general lines of Parthenon at Athens, the masterpiece of architecture of all time, but the details of construction follow those of the earlier struction of wood, of which the Parthenon was to a great extent a reproduction in stone. The building is entirely surrounded by colonnades, ten columns on each end and sixteen columns on each of the sides, and the ground space over all is 150 feet by 250 feet.

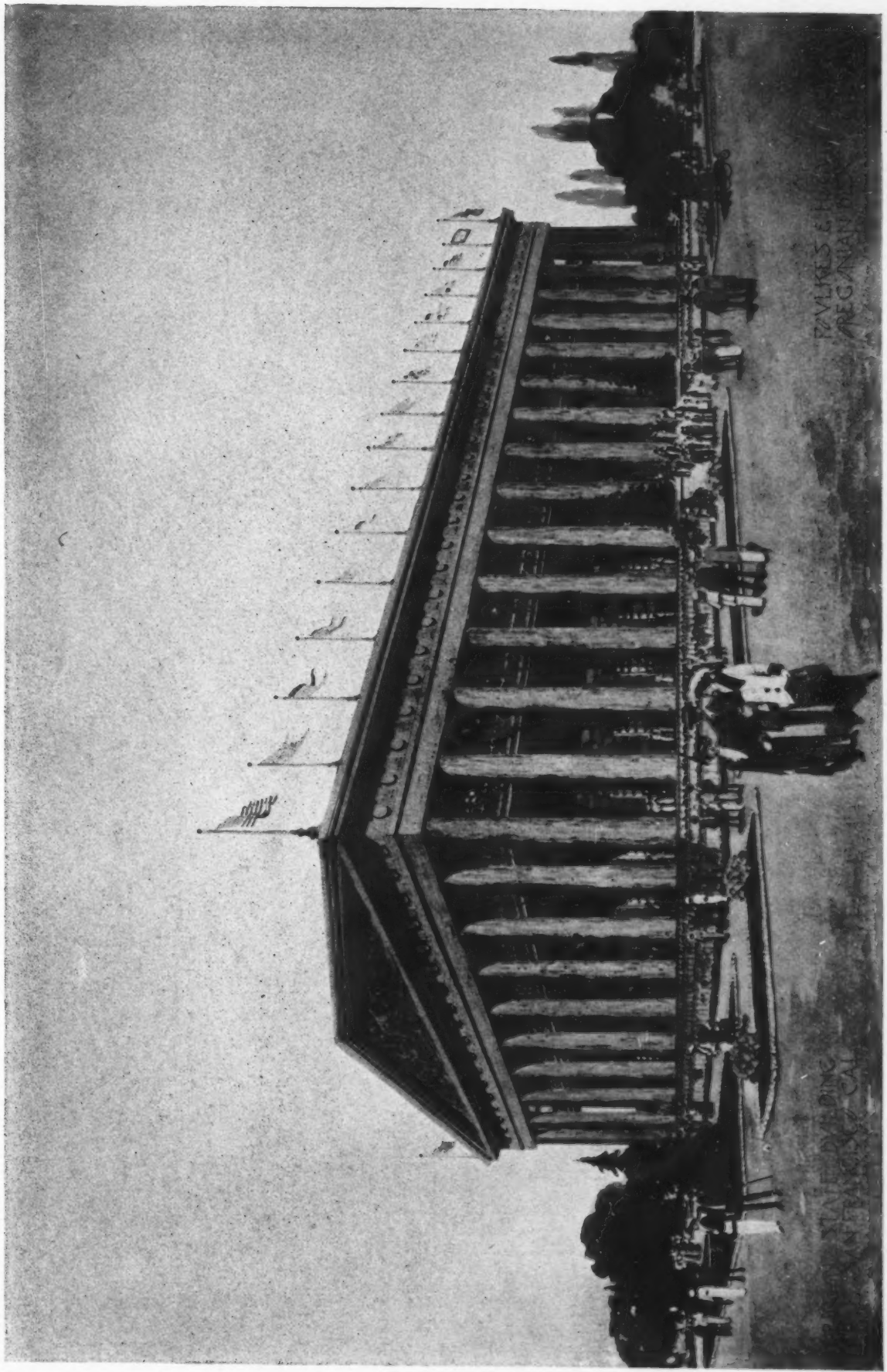
The entrances are on the north and south sides, with large foyer at each, with stairways on either side of the south foyer.

The first floor contains a lecture hall, lounging room, location for publicity department and the remainder given to exhibits.

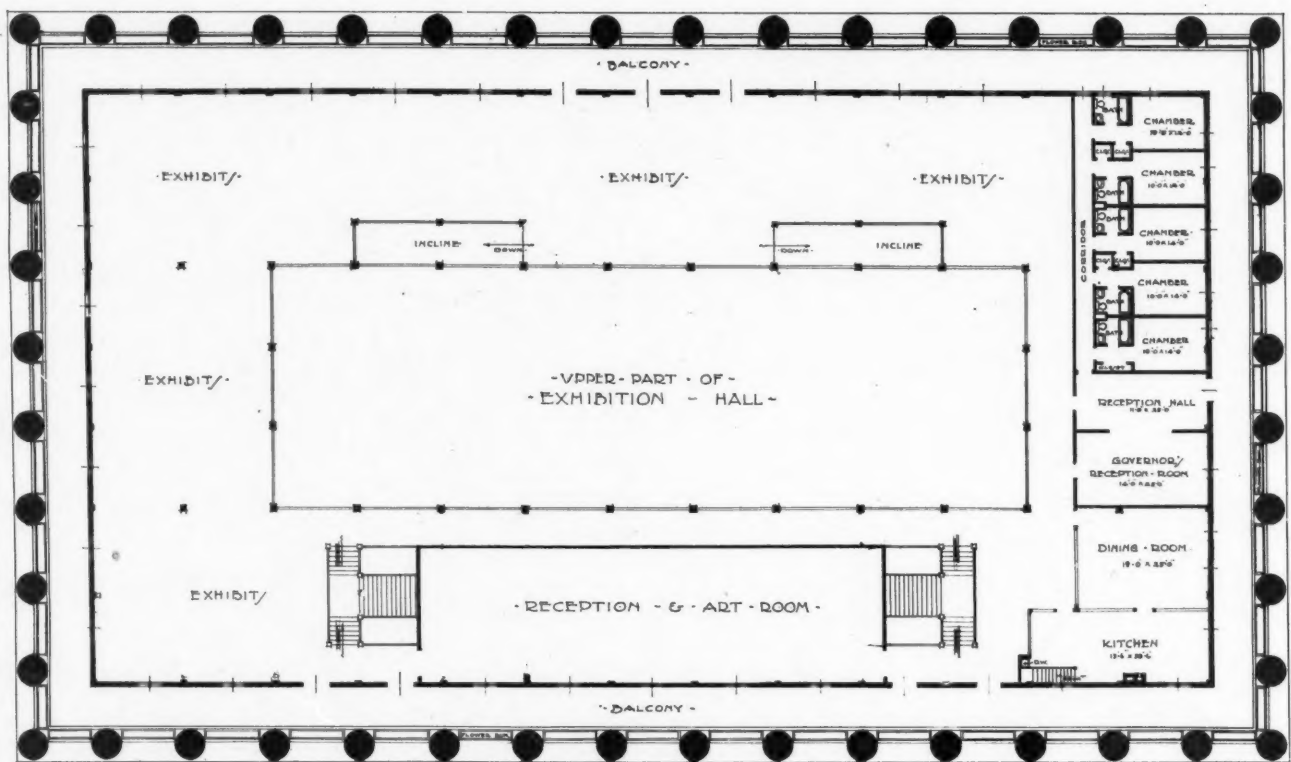
On the second floor, surrounded by a central court, lighted from the roof, is located the Art Gallery for exhibits of Oregon arts and crafts, literature, domestic science rooms, dining room, kitchen and the remainder of exhibits.

Its exterior display represents Oregon's greatest industry, and the interior represents modern products of Oregon manufacture and industry. Moving pictures will be shown of Oregon scenes and various industries.

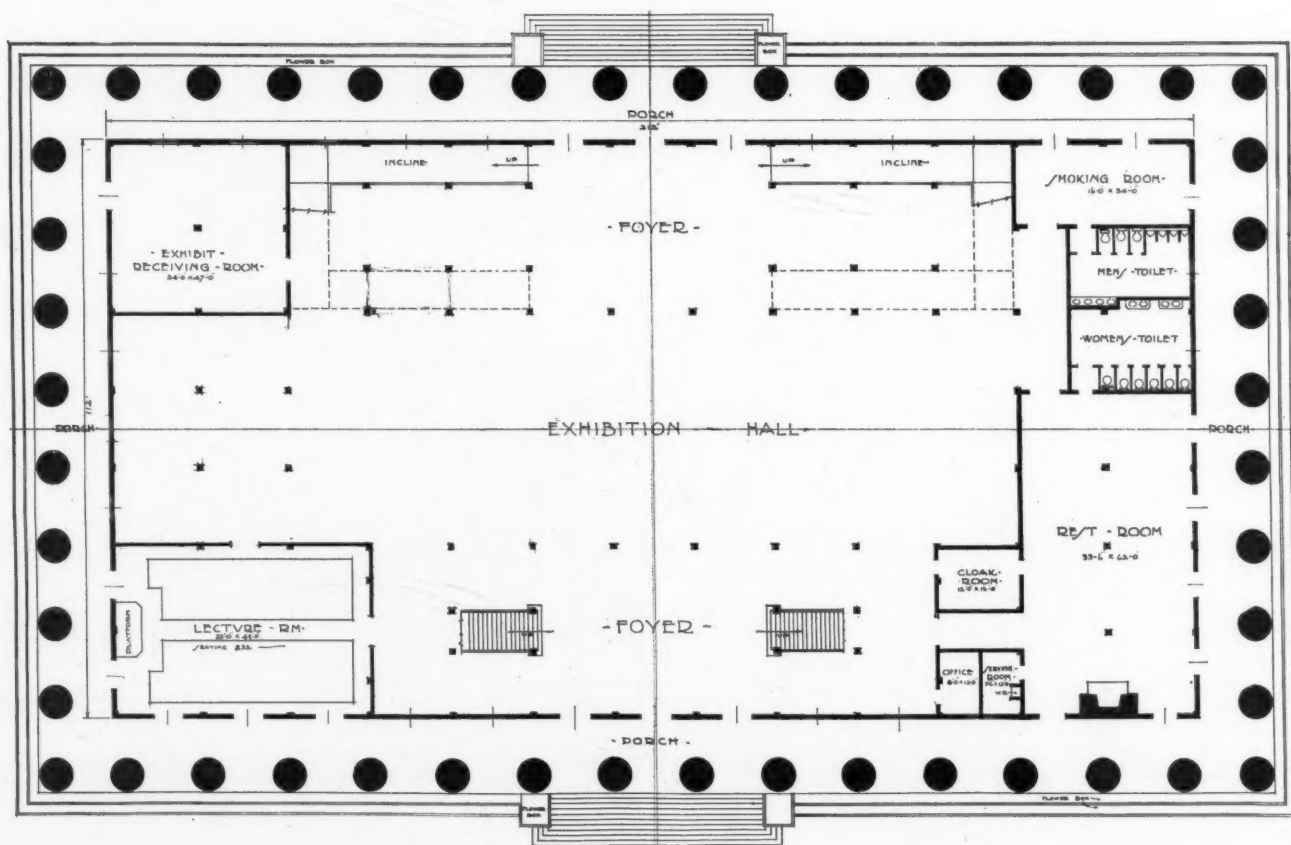
As Oregon was the first state to select a site, the location is admirable and grounds surrounding the building will represent the cultivated, also wild flowers and shrubbery which abound in the State.



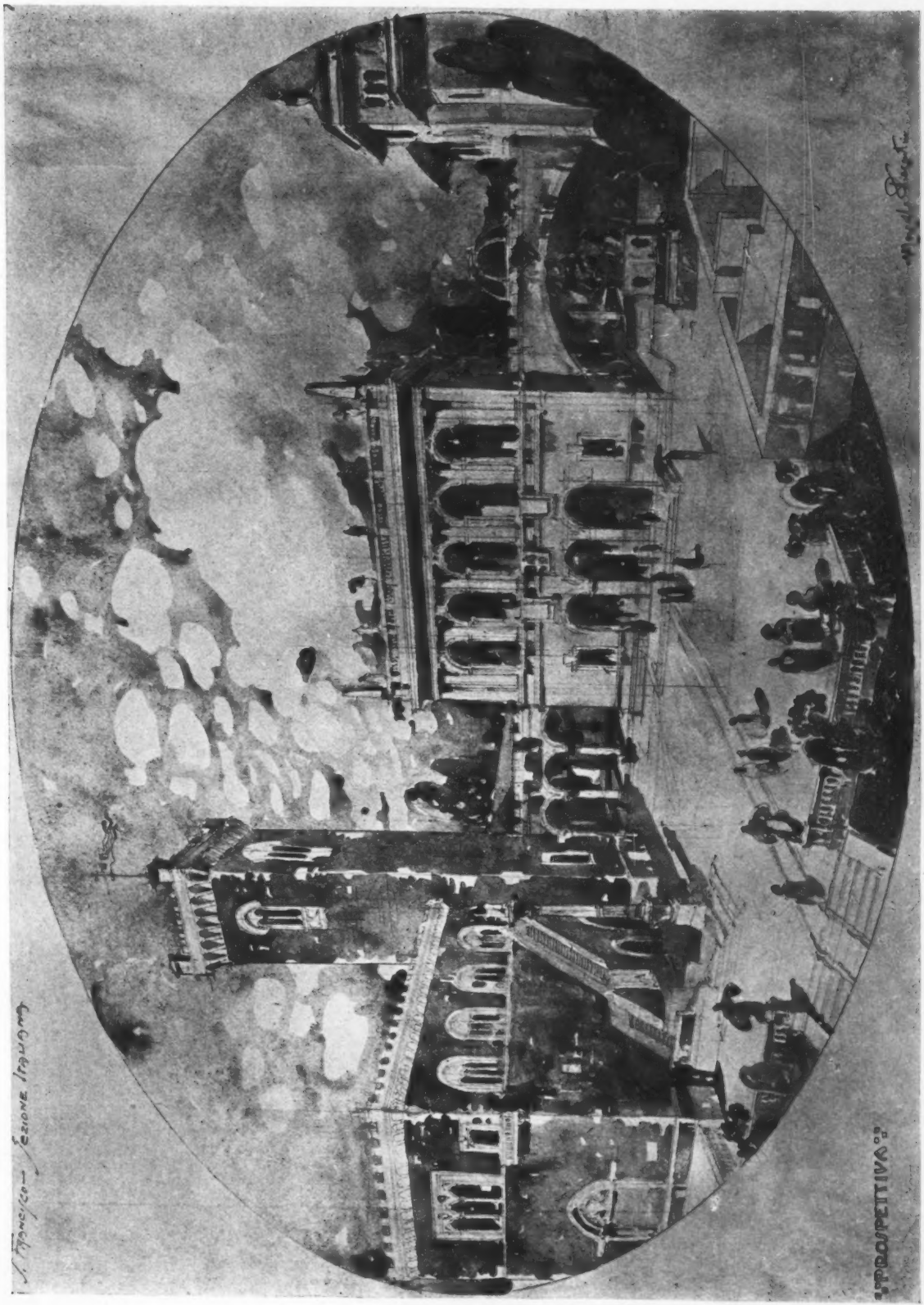
Oregon State Building, P.-P. I. E., San Francisco, California
 Foulkes & Hogue, Architects, Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon



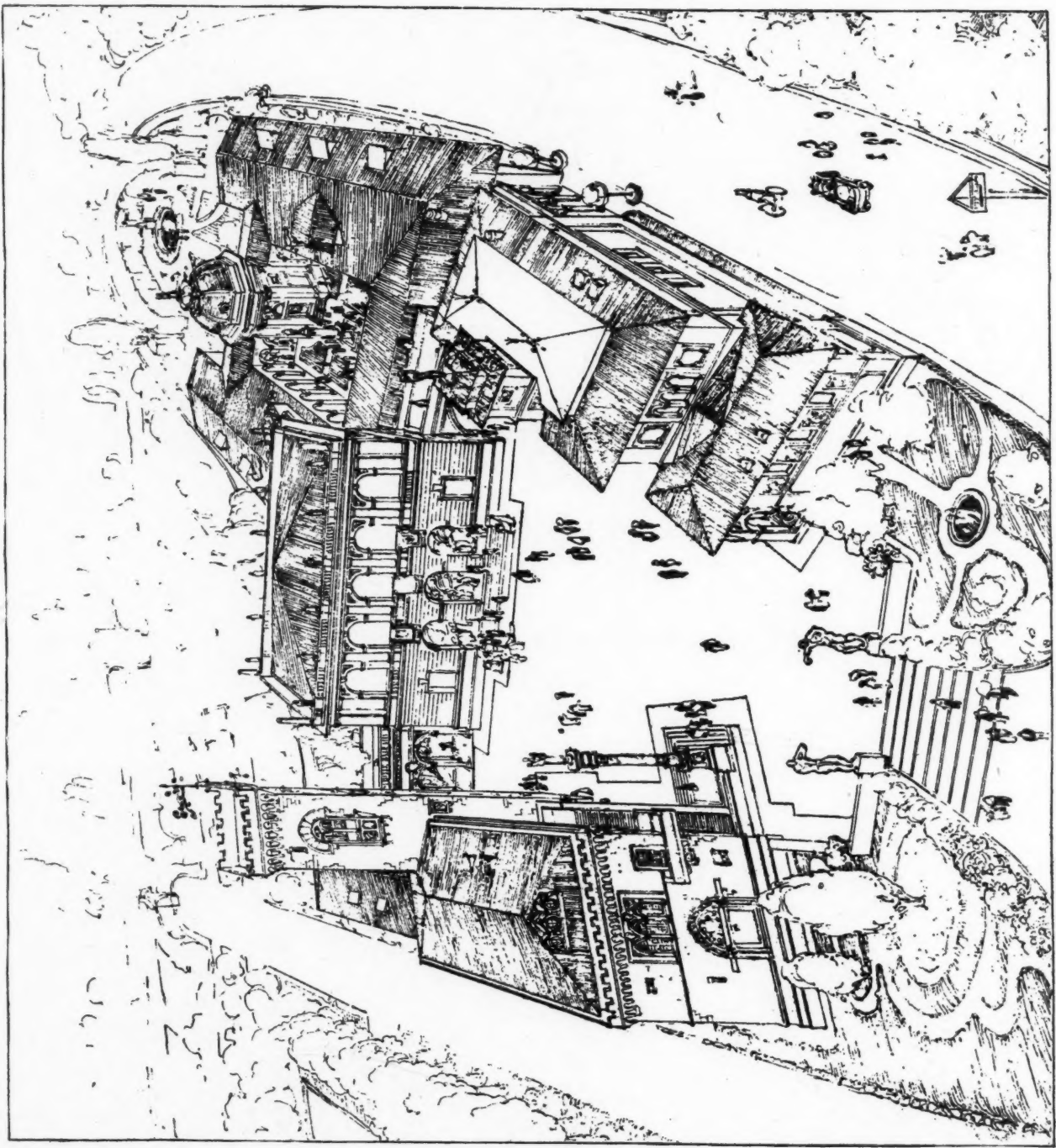
Second Floor Plan, Oregon State Building, P.-P. I. E.



Foulkes & Hogue, Architects, Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon



Perspective Showing Three Italian Buildings at P-P-I-E
 Marcello Piacentini, Architect, Rome, Italy



Perspective Group of Italian Buildings at P.-P. I. E.
 Marcello Piacentini, Architect, Rome, Italy

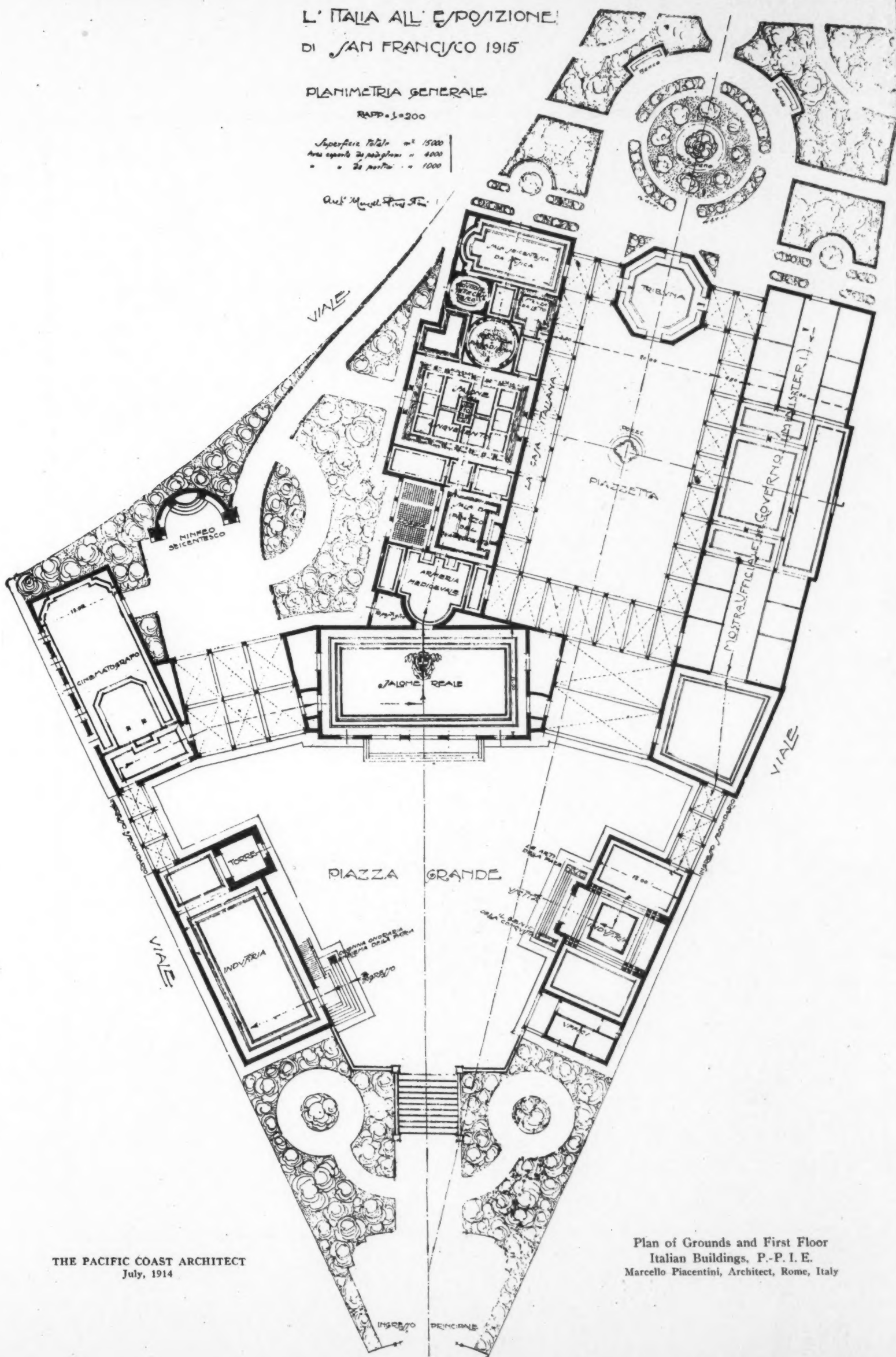
L' ITALIA ALL' ESPOSIZIONE
DI SAN FRANCISCO 1915

PLANIMETRIA GENERALE

RAPP. 1:200

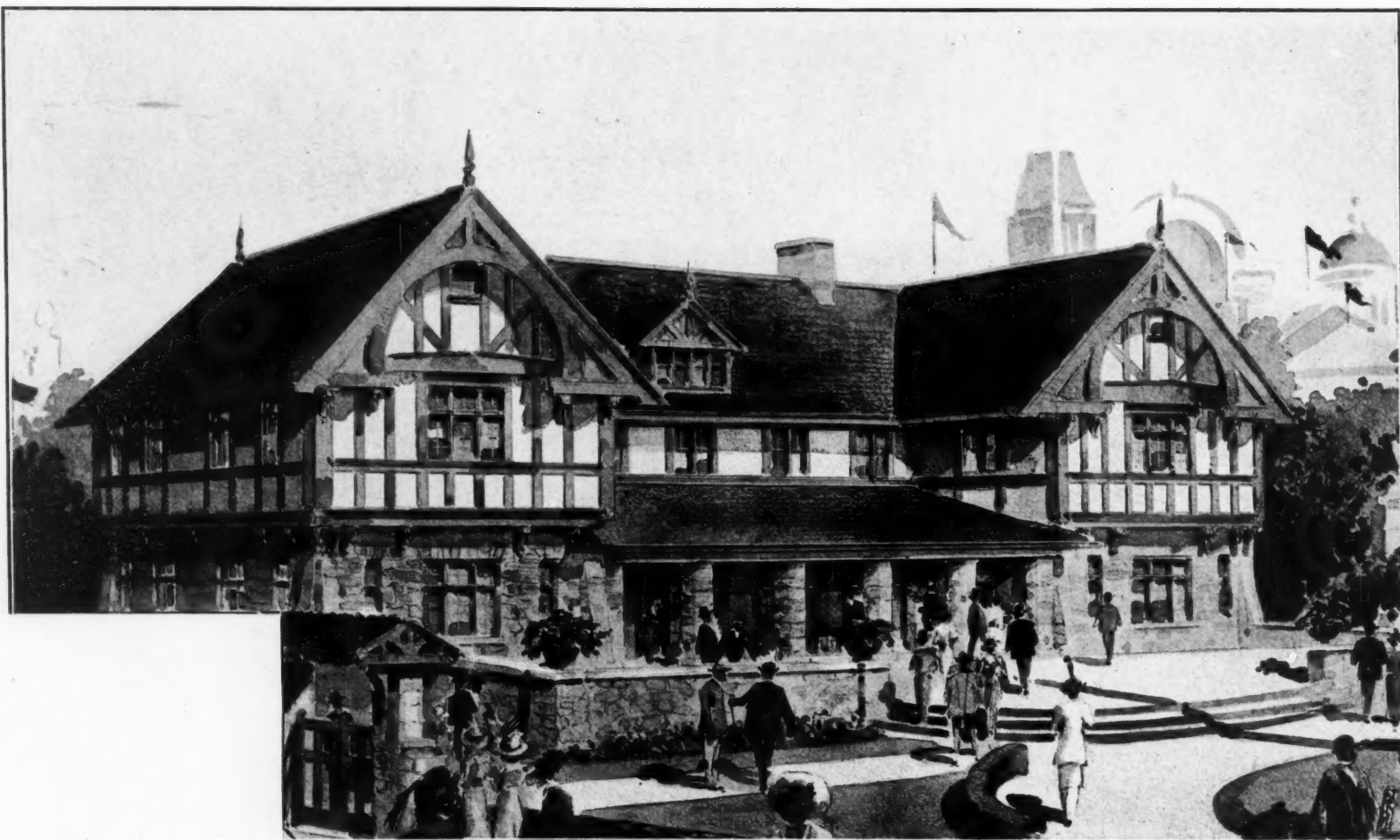
Superficie totale m² 15000
Area esposta su padiglioni m² 4000
" " di portici " 1000

Arch. Marcello Piacentini

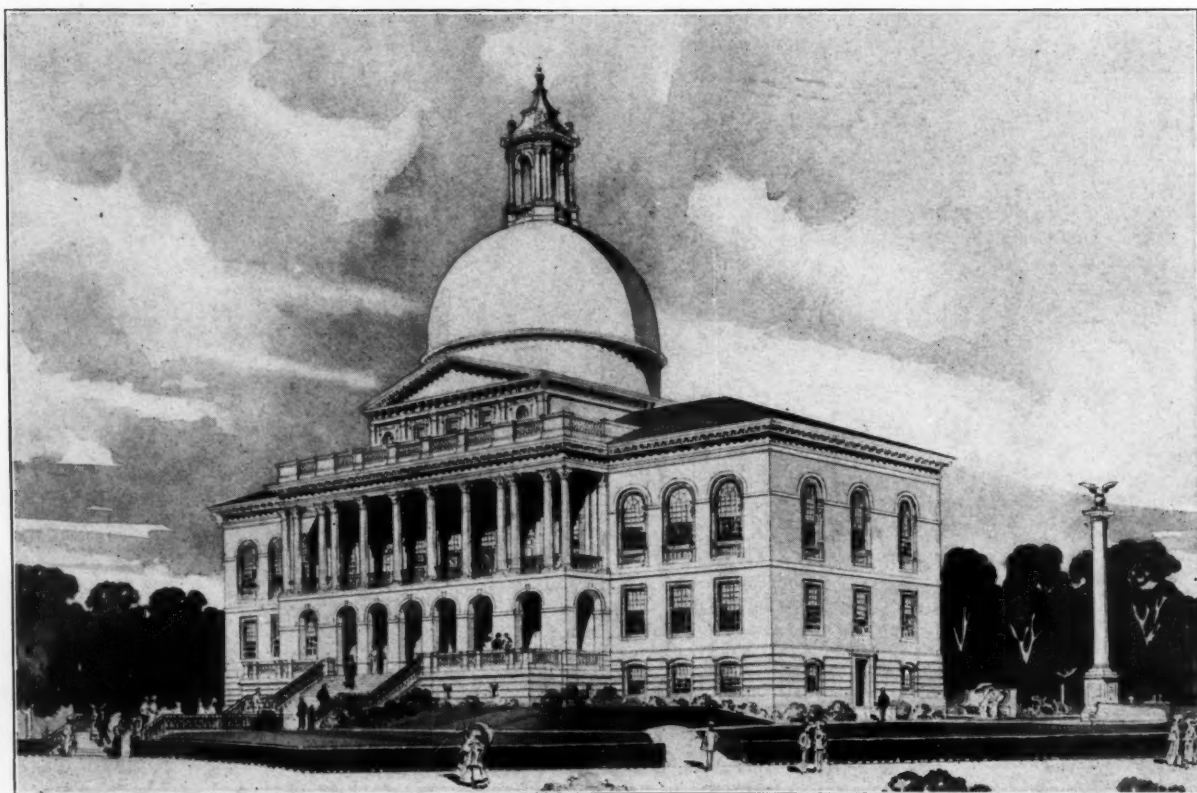


THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1914

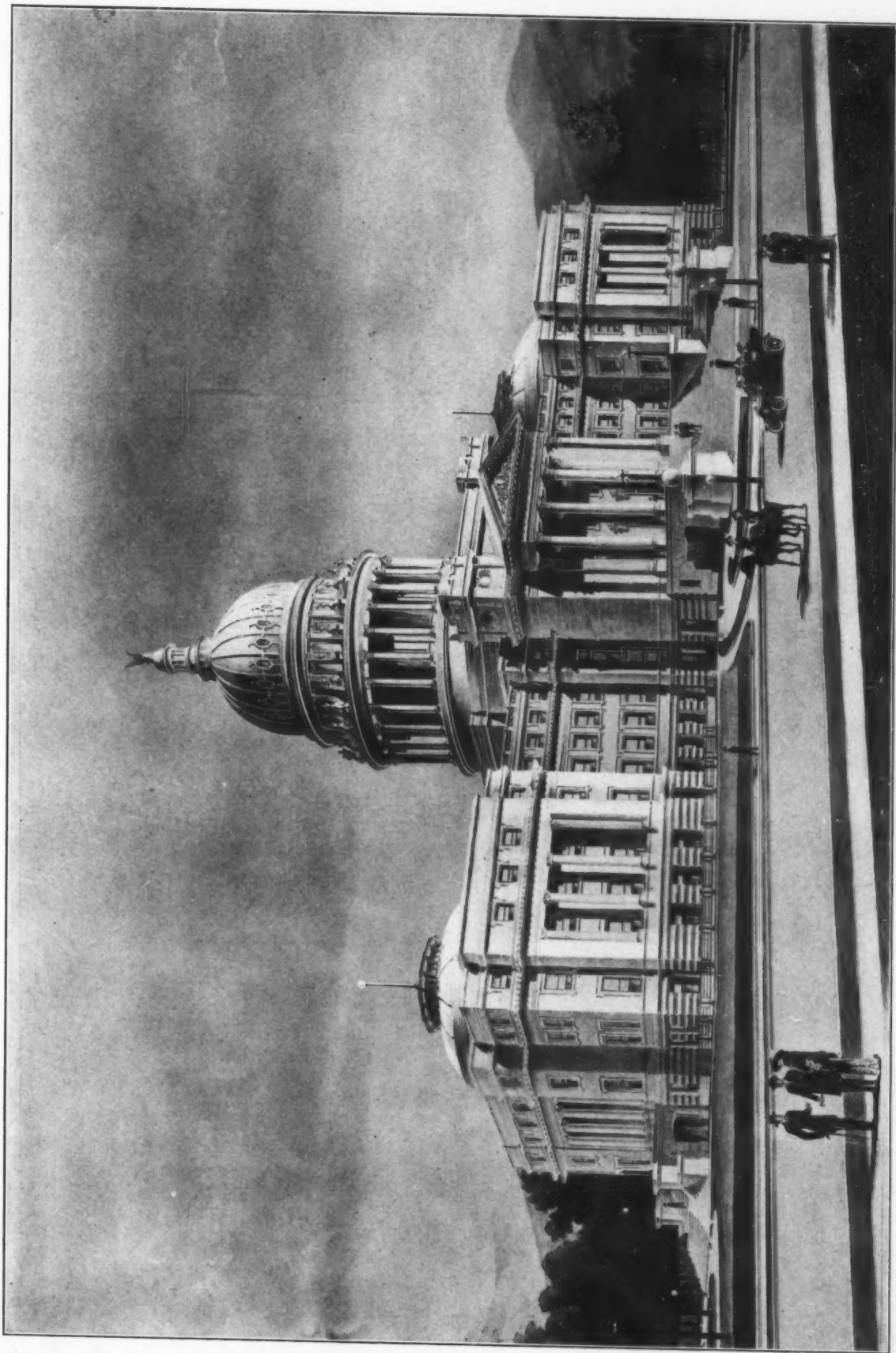
Plan of Grounds and First Floor
Italian Buildings, P. P. I. E.
Marcello Piacentini, Architect, Rome, Italy



Indiana Building, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco
J. T. Johnson & Co., Architects, Indianapolis, Indiana



Competitive Design for the Massachusetts State Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition
Wells & Dana, Architects, Boston, Massachusetts



Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtelotte & Hummel, Architects
Boise, Idaho, and Portland, Oregon



Jefferson Street Elevation of Completed Central Section



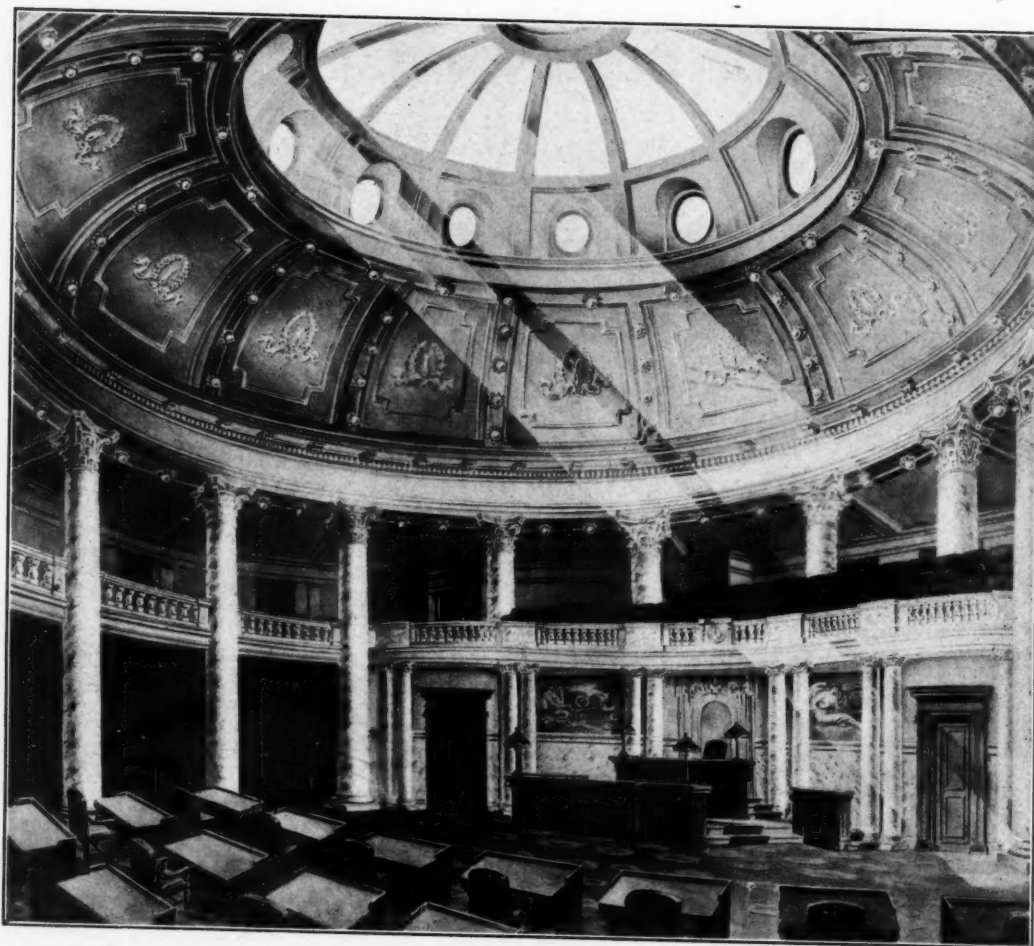
Capitol Building Illuminated. Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects



Corinthian Capitals Rotunda, Third Floor, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects



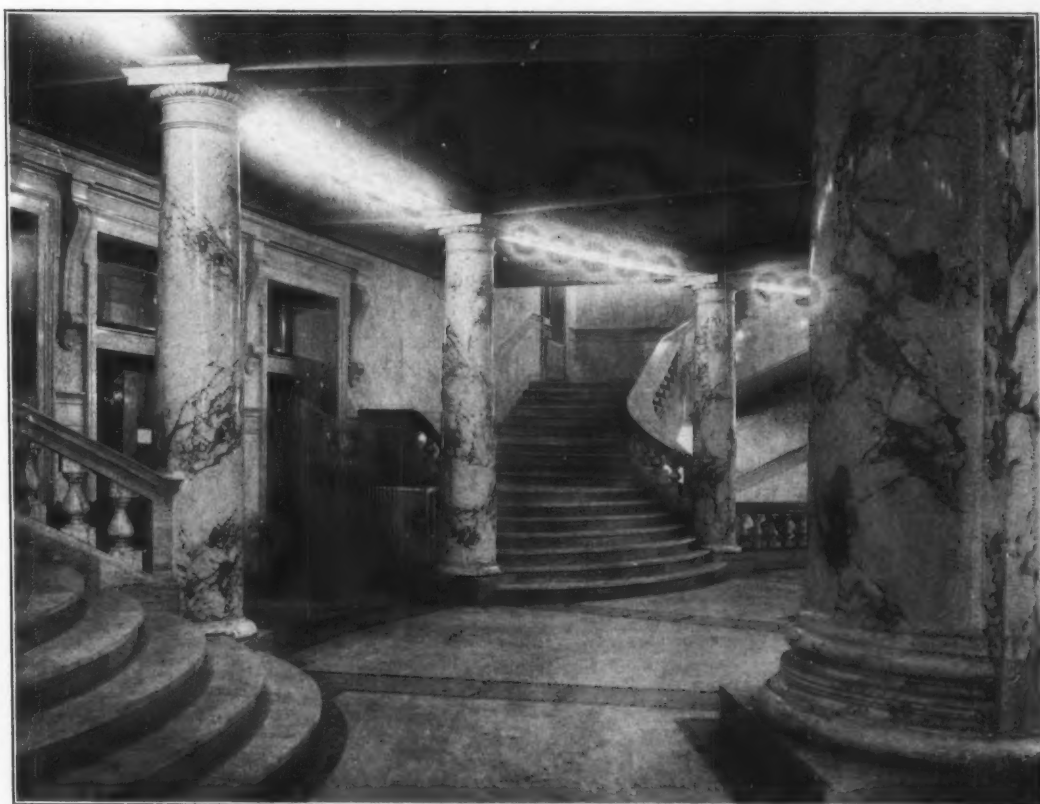
Governor's Reception Room



House of Representatives, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects



Head of Grand Staircase, Third Floor



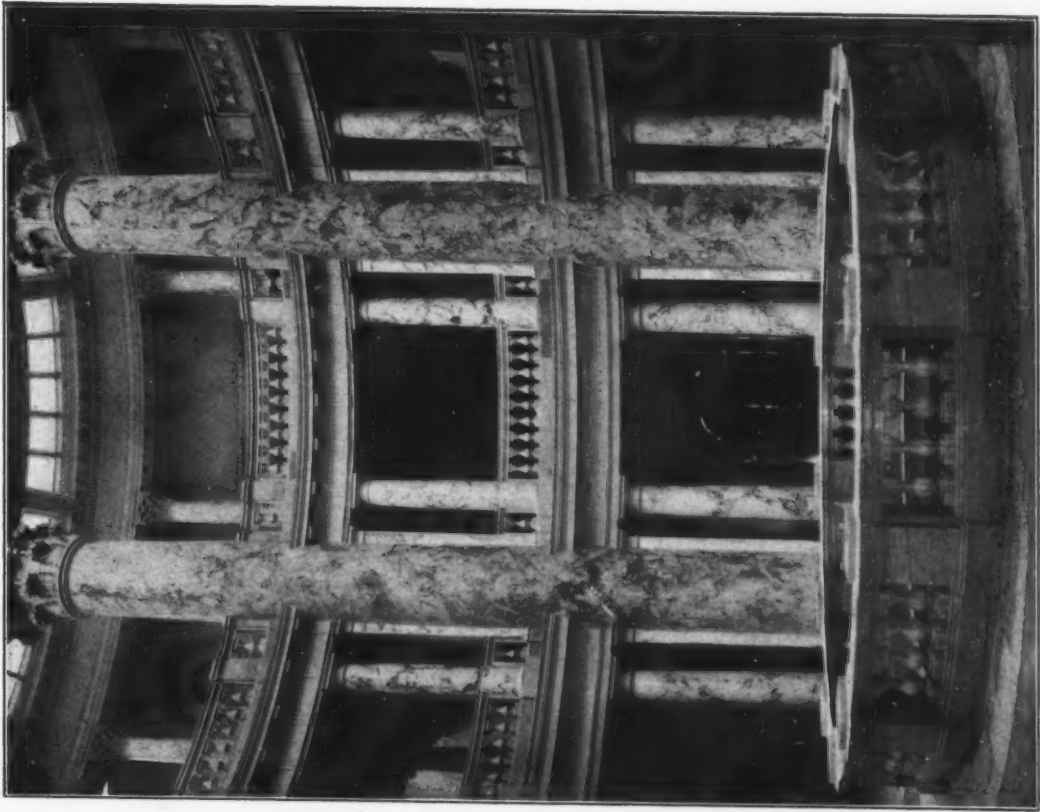
Grand Staircase, Vestibule Entrance, First Floor, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects



Supreme Court Room

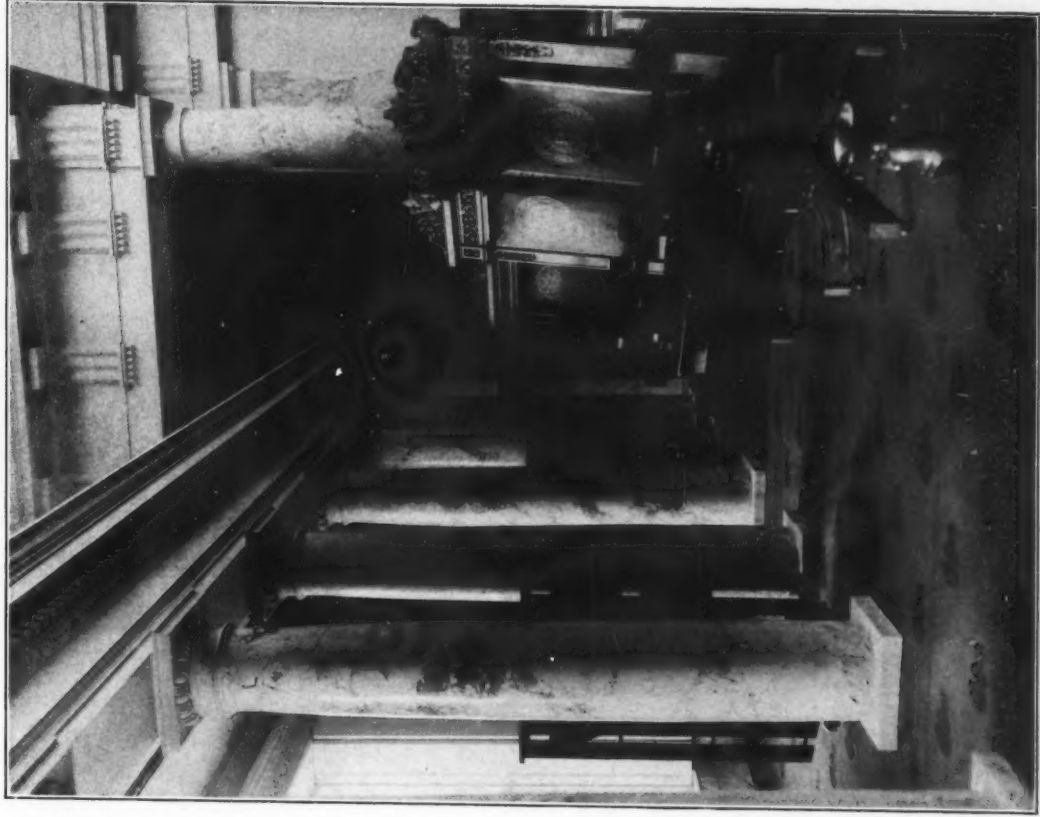


Statuary Hall, Third Floor, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

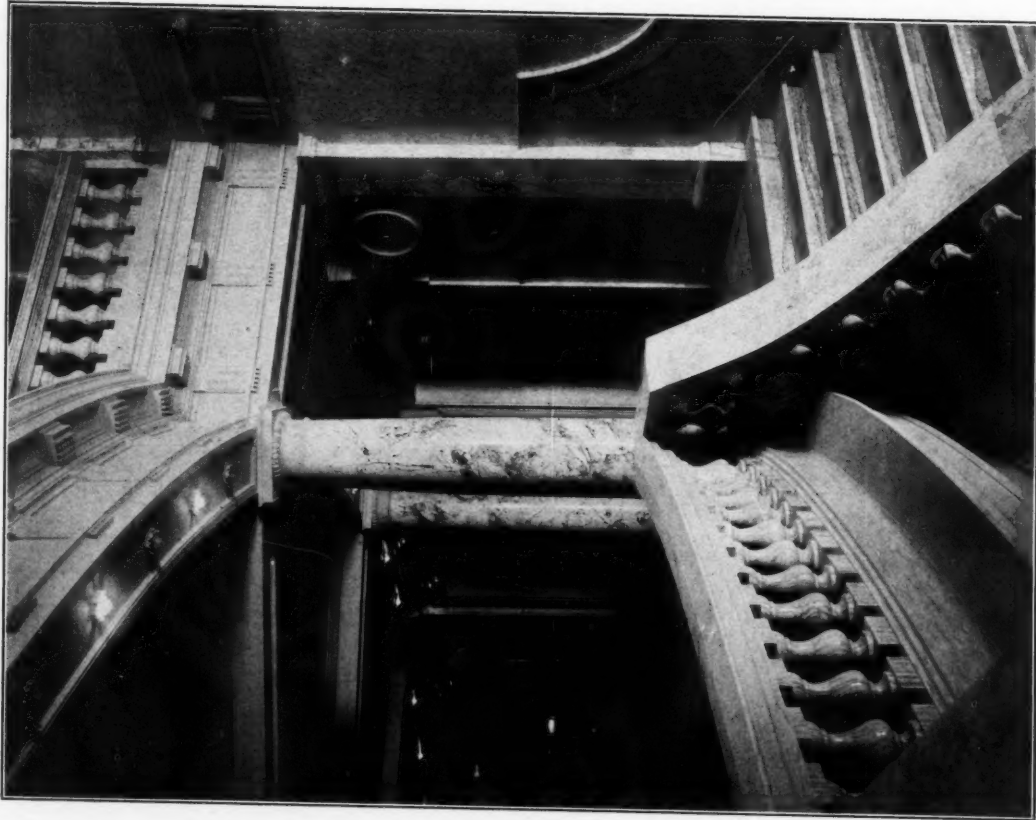


Looking Toward Rear Wing, First Floor Rotunda

Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
 Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects



Colonnade and Judges' Chairs, Supreme Court

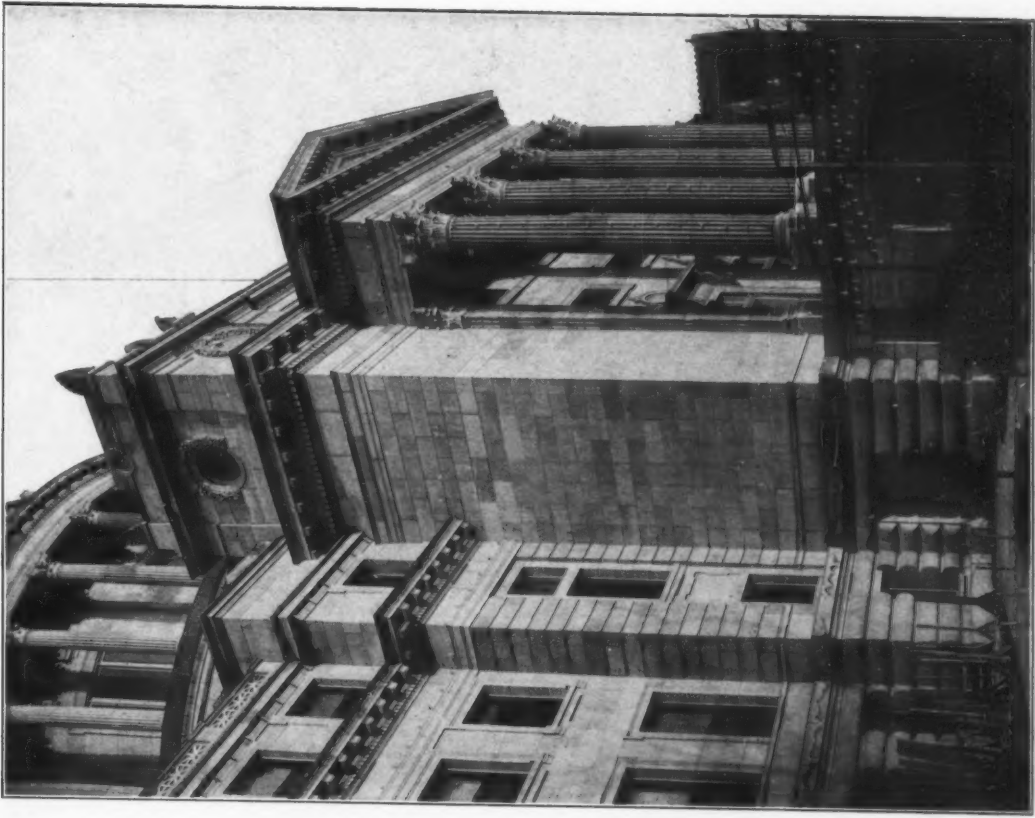


Head of Grand Staircase, Second Floor

Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

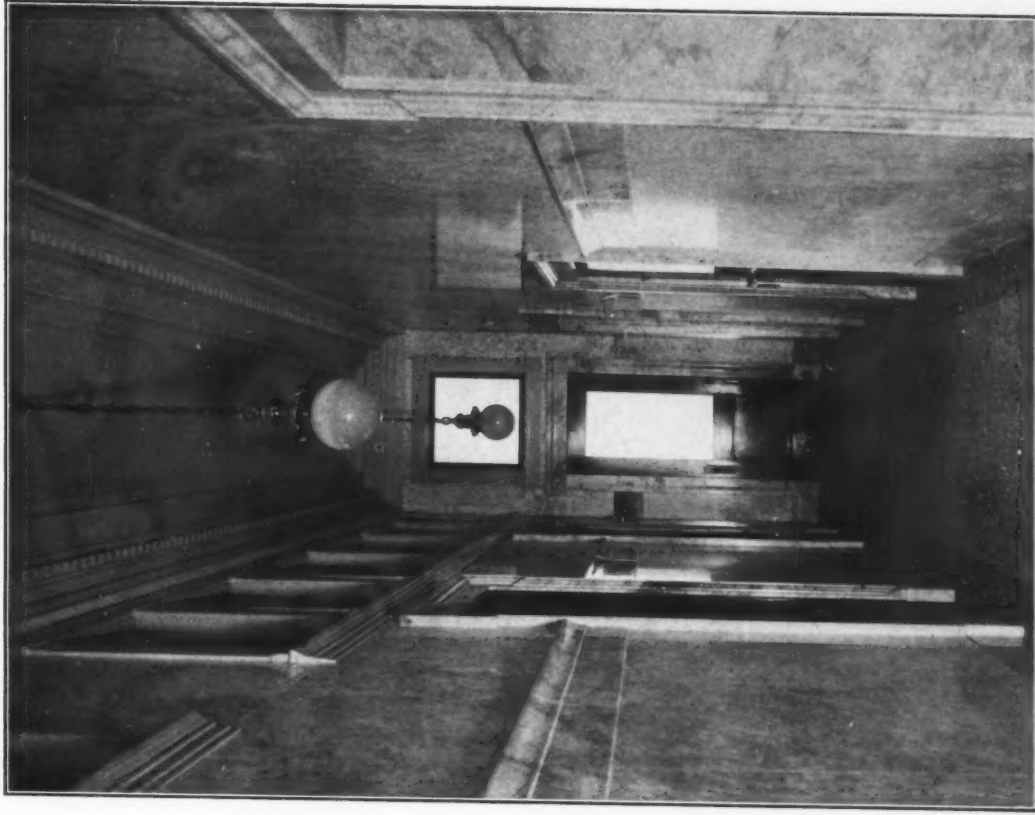


Staircase, First Story, Rear Wing

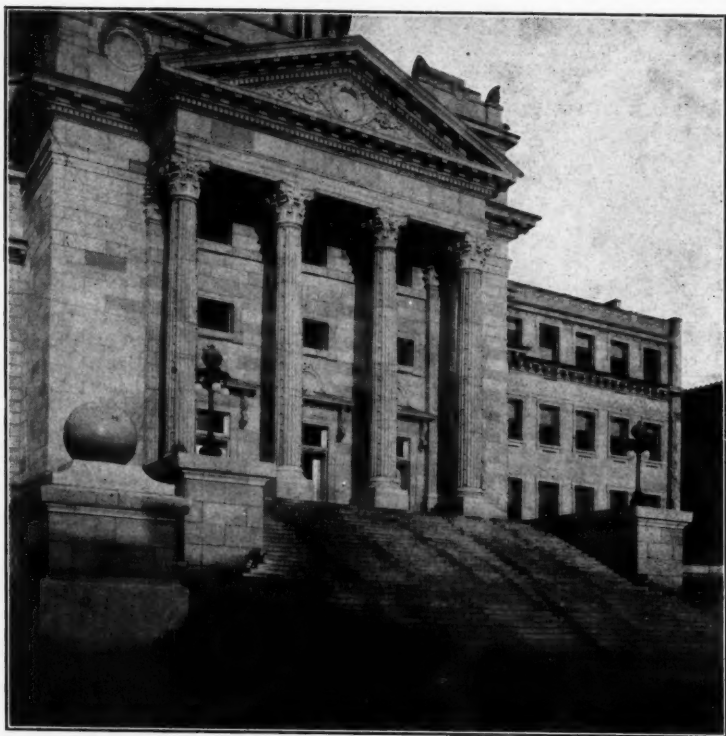


Jefferson Street Portico

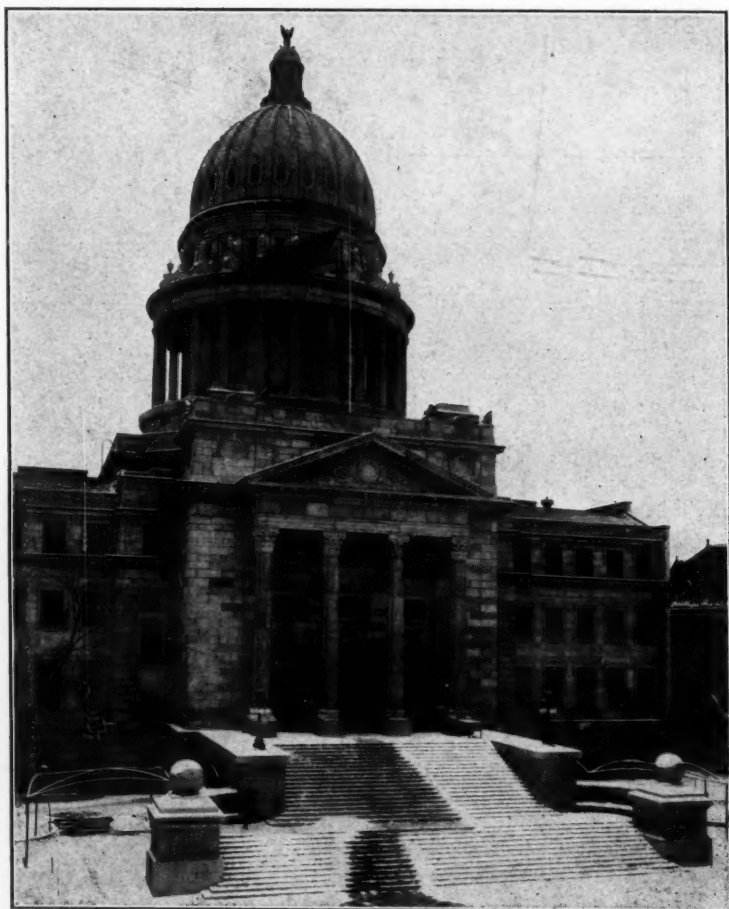
Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
 Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects



Judges' Private Corridor



Entrance Steps, Jefferson Street



Grand Approach, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

"THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT" is the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, G. B. McDougall, Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schnaittacher, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building.
Chairman of Committee on Competition, Geo. B. McDougall, 235 Montgomery St.
Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; annual, October.

OTHER PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—Vice-President, A. C. Martin, 430 Higgins Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.
Date of Meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Morris H. Whitehouse, Wilcox Building, Portland, Ore.
Secretary, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence.
Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month, (Portland); annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, James Stephen, 726 New York Block, Seattle, Wash. Secretary, Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Colman Building, Seattle.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Chas. H. Alden, 513 Colman Bldg., Seattle (till further notice send all communications to Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Colman Building, Seattle.)
Date of Meetings, first Wednesday (except July, August and September), (at Seattle except one in spring at Tacoma); annual, November.

Colorado Chapter, 1892—President, George H. Williamson, 528 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo. Secretary, Arthur A. Fisher, 459 Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Arthur A. Fisher, 459 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Date of Meetings, first Monday of every month (Denver, Colo.); annual, September.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS FOR 1914.

President R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston, Mass.
First Vice-President Thomas R. Kimbal, Omaha, Neb.
Second Vice-President Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.
Secretary D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer John L. Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For One Year

Irving K. Pond, Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.
John M. Donaldson, Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.
Edward A. Crane, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Two Years

Burt L. Fenner, 160 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
C. Grant LaFarge, 25 Madison Sq., N., New York, N. Y.
H. Van Buren Magonigle, 7 West 38th St., New York, N. Y.

For Three Years

Octavius Morgan, 1126 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
W. R. B. Willcox, Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Walter Cook, New York, N. Y.

Auditors

Thomas J. D. Fuller, 806 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Robert Stead, 906 F Street, Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the St. Germain Restaurant on Thursday afternoon, June 18th, 1914. The meeting was called to order at two o'clock by Mr. Geo. B. McDougall.

There were fifteen members present.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the regular meeting of May 21st were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Board of Directors:

The Secretary, for the Board of Directors, read a list of members who were delinquent in their dues, and which was submitted to the Chapter.

Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A.:

Mr. Mooser, for this Committee, submitted a written report, which was read, accepted and placed on file; and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, this report was ordered printed in full with the minutes, and the particular attention of the members called to the matters contained therein.

San Francisco, Calif.

The San Francisco Chapter.

American Institute of Architects,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

The San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A., respectfully begs to submit the following report:

Your Committee finds, with reference to a competition recently held for the Webber Memorial at Stockton, that while the program contained features which were in accordance with the Institute's code, it also embodied conditions which no architect should accept; and furthermore, was not approved by the Sub-Committee on Competitions. Many of our members participated in this competition, and the Committee is informed that Messrs. Arthur Brown, Willis Polk and Clarence Ward acted as Judges. The two latter being Institute members.

Another matter brought to the attention of the Committee is the Competition for the Richmond Canal Sub-Division. Although reported in press clippings that Hobart and Cheney were the advisers, the program only calls for Mr. Cheney as adviser. This Competition, although more for landscape architects than otherwise, there is nothing to comment upon other than the fact that the conditions of the program did not conform to those of the A. I. A.

This Committee has had under consideration for quite some time, the matter of the Competition for the Elks Hall in Berkeley, and which Mr. Ratcliff is the architect. After a good deal of correspondence in the matter, in which Mr. Ratcliff maintained that no competition existed, there is no doubt that a competition was held, and this Committee believes that Mr. Ratcliff should be cautioned about again entering unauthorized competitions.

It is the conclusion of this Committee that it is manifestly unfair for certain members of an organization pledged to support a well defined attitude towards Competitions to participate in unauthorized competitions, while other members show a proper support by their refusal to compete. The Chapter should not be called upon forever to warn its members of flagrant violation of its mandates. We know that in the majority of cases it is only necessary to call to the attention of those desiring to institute a competition, that we, as a Chapter, are ready and willing to give advice on the subject in its early stages, to have the matter finally in proper shape. If all architects would follow this advice when such matters come to their attention, there would be no reason for reports of this character.

A recent instance of trustees requiring a competition and being properly advised is that of the Kentfield School. It was possible within a few hours to provide a satisfactory program and have the same approved by the Committee. Although this building is of small cost, the competition was presumed to be mandatory by the State law, and there is no doubt that the conclusion of the same will be satisfactory, alike to the trustees and the participants.

Respectfully submitted,

SAN FRANCISCO SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS,
A. I. A.

By WILLIAM MOOSER.

Wednesday, June 17, 1914.

Sub-Committee on Public Information:

Mr. Mooser, for this Committee, stated that the subscription price of the Institute Journal had been raised to \$5.00 a year, but that those members availing themselves of subscribing before July 1st could obtain the Journal for \$3.50.

Architectural League and Education:

The Secretary reported that he was in receipt of a bill for dues in the Architectural League, and wished instructions as to the Chapter's desire in the matter.

Chamber of Commerce Committee:

The Secretary reported that he had attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to promote the Ocean Esplanade.

Civic League Committee:

The Secretary reported that he had attended the last meeting of the Civic League.

Other Standing Committees:

No report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws:

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the amendment to the By-Laws proposed at the meeting of January 15th, 1914, be circulated among the members for affirmative signature. The amendment to be carried if the number of affirmative signatures received correspond to the number of affirmative ballots necessary to carry, as at present provided for in the By-Laws.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received, and ordered placed on file:

Letter from Mr. De Vere Vining Deuel, resigning from the Chapter; from D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, letter in re proper addressing of Chapter minutes; letter authorizing deferment of any action on the matter of Standardizing Advertising, as per a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, A. I. A., on May 15, 1914; further communication from him informing the San Francisco Chapter of his destruction, as Secretary, of all matters concerning the trial of three members of this Chapter; another letter from Mr. Boyd relative to the "matter of Standardizing the sizes of advertising matter." Letter from Mr. C. H. Whitaker, Editor of the Journal, in reference to subscriptions to that publication. Communications from John D. Works and Geo. C. Perkins, Senators, and from Wm. D. Stephens, E. A. Hays, John E. Raker, John D. Nolan, D. S. Church, Julius Kahn, C. F. Curry and F. H. Blackford, Representatives in Congress, all signifying their approval of the stand taken by the Institute relative to the government building at Washington, D. C., and their willingness to assist in any way. Further communication regarding the same matter, together with letter sent him from the Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, from John I. Nolan, House of Representatives.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

There was no unfinished business.

NEW BUSINESS.

In the matter of the list of delinquents, the Secretary was directed to send a registered notice to members on the list, giving them until the next meeting to pay up or be dropped from the Chapter for indebtedness.

In the matter of the Institute Journal, the Chair appointed Messrs. Schroeffer, Devlin and Lofquist a Committee to investigate the matter and report their findings to the Chapter.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that if the bill from the Architectural League was a current indebtedness that the same be paid, but that the Chapter take action on the question of remaining in the League before further indebtedness is incurred.

On request of the Institute the Chair appointed Mr. Willis Polk, Chairman, and Messrs. Ward and Barth to act as the San Francisco Sub-Committee on Contracts and Specifications of the Institute.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, which was duly seconded, the Secretary was instructed to send a letter to Mr. Frick, congratulating him on his success at the Beaux Arts.

ADJOURNMENT.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 3:05 o'clock.

Subject to approval,

SYLVAIN SCHNAITACHER, Secretary.

♦ ♦ ♦

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The seventy-third meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Hollenbeck Cafe, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, June 9, 1914.

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 p. m. by Vice-President A. C. Martin. The following members were present:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. L. Acker | 9. Frank D. Hudson |
| 2. J. E. Allison | 10. J. W. Krause |
| 3. J. J. Backus | 11. John P. Krempel |
| 4. P. A. Eisen | 12. A. C. Martin |
| 5. W. E. Erkes | 13. B. M. Morris |
| 6. Lyman Farwell | 14. O. W. Morgan |
| 7. Chas. F. Helmle | 15. S. T. Norton |
| 8. John C. Hillman | 16. Robert H. Orr |

17. Fernand Parmentier
18. H. M. Patterson
19. W. C. Pennell
20. T. F. Power
21. A. F. Rosenheim

22. J. C. Smith
23. P. J. Van Trees
24. Albert R. Walker
25. F. R. Schaefer

As guests of the Chapter were present A. W. Rea and Charles Gordon, local architects; A. C. Schaefer of St. Louis; Harry Iles and John Bowler of the Builder and Contractor; W. E. Prine and H. X. Hensley of the Southwest Contractor.

The minutes of the seventy-second meeting of members were read and approved.

For the Committee on Civic Improvements, A. F. Rosenheim reported that the committee had become affiliated with the Los Angeles City Planning Association, which body planned to ultimately prevail upon the City Council to appoint a City Planning Commission.

W. C. Pennell reported on behalf of John C. Austin of the same committee, stating that the latter had been appointed a member of the City Planning Committee of the Los Angeles Municipal League, and that this association was receiving reports on the subject from a number of civic bodies with the intention to use same in the framing of a joint report to be presented to the Los Angeles City Council.

For the special committee appointed to report on the case of J. Martyn Haenke, A. F. Rosenheim stated that Mr. Haenke, being absent from the city and unable to prepare his defense, the committee was not in position to present a complete report.

For the Committee on Institute Membership, Mr. J. C. Hillman reported a possibility of three prospective Institute members.

For the Committee on Institute Membership, Mr. J. C. Hillman letter of regret from A. M. Edelman, who, owing to illness, was unable to deliver his lecture before the Chapter at this meeting.

For the Committee on Public Information, A. R. Walker read a communication from the chairman of the A. I. A. Committee on Public Information with reference to the new regime that the Institute Journal will be subjected to after July 1, 1914.

On the Secretary's announcement that he had received a bill from the Institute's Publication Committee for subscription of the Chapter members en bloc to December 31, 1914, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum per member, a discussion followed.

John P. Krempel moved, seconded by F. D. Hudson, to instruct the Secretary to write to the Institute Publication Committee explaining this matter.

W. C. Pennell moved an amendment that the Chapter pay the subscription bill for its membership en bloc to July 1, 1914, allowing each member individually to subscribe for the Journal after that date ad libitum. This amendment, seconded by A. R. Walker, was carried.

A. R. Walker next reported that the Chapter's Committee on Information had held a meeting with a joint committee of the Los Angeles Builders' Exchange and the Credit Men's Association.

The object of the latter organization is to hold a picnic, inviting this Chapter to participate. A communication to this effect was read from the Builders' Exchange, setting as the date for this meeting June 20, 1914. The report was further supplemented by remarks from R. A. Eisen. The invitation was accepted on motion made by John P. Krempel, seconded and duly carried, and the chairman appointed the Chapter's Committee on Public Information to co-operate with the Chapter's Entertainment Committee in order to effect all necessary arrangements for this coming picnic. John P. Krempel to be the chairman of the Chapter's joint committee.

Communications were next read as follows:

From Charles F. Lummis, Secretary of the S. W. Society of Los Angeles, Cal., requesting this Chapter's membership dues for the year 1914.

A telegram from Washington, D. C., from Octavius Morgan, assuring the Chapter that he would comply with its request with reference to the Institute Convention of 1915.

From the American Civic Association, Washington, D. C., requesting assistance towards certain expenses of the Association.

From D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Secretary of the A. I. A., instructing the Chapter's Secretary with reference to a change in the forwarding of the copies of the minutes.

Another communication from the Secretary of the Institute requesting the Chapter to defer action on the matter of standardizing the sizes of advertising matters.

Communications from Senators and Representatives of Southern California, in answer to communication from this Chapter with reference to the buildings for the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C.

From Charles H. Cheney, with reference to local civic improvements. This communication was ordered by the chairman turned over to the Chapter's Committee on Civic Improvements.

From the Institute's City Planning Committee, by Elmer Grey, which was also ordered turned over to the Committee on Civic Improvements.

From Frank Niles Day, chairman of the Standing Committee on Contracts and Specifications of the Institute, requesting this Chapter to appoint three Institute members on contracts and specifications. The chairman announced that he would appoint a committee later.

From Miss Annie B. Picher, director of the Boundary Stone League, acknowledging this Chapter's endorsement of petitions to the State of California and to the United States Government with reference to boundary and highway monuments.

Under the head of new business the question of quantity surveying was brought up, O. W. Morgan, Jr., reporting a communication from the Institute Committee on Quantity Surveying. Mr. Morgan thought it not advisable to force matters with reference to quantity surveying at the present moment. A lengthy discussion on the subject followed by various members.

The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m., subject to the call of the chair.

FERNAND PARMENTIER, Secretary.

OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Meeting held at the Commercial Club, May 21, 1914. Called to order by President Whitehouse.

The following members answered the roll call: Messrs. Whitehouse, Naramore, Mayer, Holford, Doyle, Johnson, Thompson, Allyn, Foulhoux, Williams, Beckwith, Hoffman, Hogue, Emil Schacht, Whitney, Smith and Lawrence.

There were present as guests J. H. Freedlander of New York and A. F. Adams of Spokane.

Mr. Whitehouse extended the greetings of the Chapter to Mr. Freedlander and the New York Chapter.

Mr. Freedlander spoke on the reputation of the Oregon Chapter in the East for high standing of professional ethics. He reviewed the Portland postoffice competition and Government architecture. He expressed himself as believing that a satisfactory adjustment of the auditorium controversy would be made within a day or so.

Mr. Mayer moved and Mr. Doyle seconded that the minutes of the last meeting be accepted as printed. Motion carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on Municipal Plans and Affairs, Mr. Johnson, chairman, reported that nothing specific had been done because of the very excellent work of the other committees which had covered the field. Mr. Whitehouse called attention to the proposed permanent concrete arches and Mr. Doyle reviewed the designs which the Chapter had prepared gratis for the Rose Festival decorations.

Committee on Competition, Mr. Mayer, chairman, reported as follows:

"In regard to the conduct of the authorities of O. A. C., the chairman of this committee sent a request to four of the architects who had been interested in the proposed work to give this committee whatever information they could which might be of value in dealing with similar cases in the future.

"Mr. Knighton and Mr. Whitehouse, of Whitehouse & Foulhoux, have complied with this request, sending to your chairman copies of all the correspondence which was held between them and the authorities of O. A. C.

"In regard to the Panama Exposition building, no attempt has been made to secure additional information to that which the Chapter has at present, but if desired the data at hand might be summed up in a report.

"An invitation competition for an armory at Eugene limited to four architects was recently brought to the attention of this committee. Two of the architects invited are Chapter members. The program of the competition was written in a manner which forbid Chapter members from competing. The essential features in which the program was lacking are:

"1—The matter of an architectural advisor. 2—A provision for a proper jury. 3—The established fee of 6 per cent.

"An effort has been made to correct the program or supplement it in such a way as to meet with the approval of the Institute practice, so that the Chapter members might find it possible to compete.

"Accompanying this report will be found the program of the above completion and whatever correspondence has been referred to."

Report ordered filed.

Committee on Building Laws, Mr. Foulhoux, chairman, reported as follows:

"I beg to submit the following report on the work of the Committee on Building Laws: I sent to each member of the committee and forwarded to each member of the Chapter the advance copy of the proposed tenement house code which will come up for public hearing before the commission on the 22d of this month.

"At a meeting of our committee we had a discussion on the general provision of the ordinance. While it was realized that a good amount of this provision would work a hardship on the owners of property, this is naturally to be expected from any progressive ordinance. However, the most drastic part of the ordinance is the

one requiring outside windows for bathrooms. This is a matter which I would like to see discussed at a meeting of the Chapter if time can be found for such discussion."

Report ordered filed.

Committee on Public Information, Mr. Lawrence, chairman, reported that the Committee on Public Information had prepared an exhibit at the Reed College Conference, showing on Card 1 what the Chapter had done for the city and on Card 2 what the Chapter intended to do for the city in 1915. The cards read as follows:

CARD 1.

The City Plan—Assisted in financing, in formulating and in obtaining the voters' approval of the Bennett plans.

Fireproof School Houses—Investigated cost of American school houses in campaign against fire trap structures.

Building Laws—Aided in revisions, especially as to limitation of heights, fire protection, housing, Board of Appeal, etc.

Rose Festival—Submitted a scheme for street decoration and architectural accessories.

Interstate Bridge—Offered to assist the County Commissioners in an advisory capacity, without professional charges, in securing architectural beauty on new bridge. (To date offer has not been accepted.)

Excess Condemnation Legislation—Assisted the Greater Portland Plans Association in its endeavor to pass such legislation.

Charter Revision—Sought to have included in new charter, as was done by previous Charter Revision Commissions, a provision for an Art and Building Commission, with strong veto powers as to location and design of city buildings and works of art. Contrary to assurances received, the measure was not placed before the voters with the new charter.

City Commissions—Assisted Commissioners Brewster and Dieck in forming their advisory committee on matters pertaining to the city plan, etc.

Professional Standards—Improved by annual architectural exhibition and catalogues, by student work in architectural design, by preventing architectural competitions from being held under questionable and unfair rules, by holding a convention of coast architects.

CARD 2.

The City Plan—Stimulate interest by furnishing the press with pertinent news items supplied by the Committee on Public Information of the American Institute of Architects.

School Houses—Urge slight revisions in building code reducing cost to taxpayers without danger to safety.

Building Laws—Assist commission in charge of revisions by the expression of our Committee on Building Ordinance.

Public Commission—Offering the services of our committees to assist in architectural problems.

Legislation—Urging the formation of an Art and Building Commission to protect the city plan; urge the passage of laws facilitating public improvements, such as excess condemnation.

Professional Standards—Hold an architectural annual; continue to assist the Portland Architectural Club Atelier in its night work for architectural students; give financial aid to an architectural scholarship fund carrying with it an annual traveling fellowship; continue to fight architectural competitions conducted by corrupt officials, and to urge that architects for public work be chosen by fair competitive methods.

Report ordered filed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Quantity Survey, Chester Hogue, chairman, reported as follows:

"The resolution on the quantity survey previously reported and amended in accordance with the suggestions of the various organizations to which it was submitted now reads as follows: 'Believing the present method of bidding on proposed buildings to be unjust to the owner, the architect and the contractor, we herewith submit for your approval the adoption of the quantity survey method.' By this we mean the owner, asking for bids, be required to submit with his plans and specifications a complete list of the quantities, which quantities shall be and become a part of the contract.

"The Oregon Chapter, A. I. A.; the Oregon Society of Engineers and the Builders' Exchange of Portland have appointed committees on the quantity survey, and at a meeting of the committee which prepared the original resolution, held May 19th, it was decided by those present, as the best way to further the subject, to submit the resolution in its final form to the chairman of these three committees at a meeting to be called for that purpose, and thereafter for each committee to work in its own organization, the committee keeping in touch with each other through their chairman."

Report ordered filed.

Rose Festival Committee, Mr. Doyle, chairman, reported that the next move should be made by the Festival Association, as they have in their possession the designs prepared by the Chapter. He

had Mr. Woodard's assurance that the association would give the matter early attention.

Mr. Williams reported for the Rose Festival Parade Committee that he conferred with Mr. Logan, the President of the Architectural Club, and that at present it looked as though the Club and Chapter might join in making a feature. He promised a later report.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Resolutions read from the Builders' Exchange protesting against the elimination of arbitration clause in the contracts between the School District and the contractors.

Mr. Naramore explained the causes for the elimination of the arbitration clause and stated that the attorney for the School District ruled that the wording used in the existing contracts does not take away from the contractors their rights in the courts.

Mr. Lawrence stated that the Executive Committee had approved the resolutions of the Builders' Exchange because of their reference to the standard documents of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Williams stated that there were many reasons why the arbitration clause should be retained.

Invitation was received from the Secretary of the Illinois Chapter of the A. I. A. calling the Oregon Chapter's attention to their meeting to be held on May 8th.

In response to the Secretary's request for information, Mr. D. Everett Waid of New York wrote on the proposed legislation in New York State for registering architects.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

In answer to the Secretary's request, Mr. Pilcher, State Architect of New York, wrote concerning existing laws creating the office of State Architect in New York State.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Communications from Edgerton Swartout, chairman of the Committee on Government Architecture, read, requesting that the Chapter take up with the Oregon Senators the matter of competition for Government buildings, and especially the matter of the architectural award for the Department of Justice, Mr. Sturgis, the President of the Institute, having been unable to secure assurance from the Treasury Department that it would abide by the results of the competition.

Statement prepared by Mr. Swartout was forwarded to Senators Chamberlain and Lane by the Secretary, with a request that they give the matter their immediate attention in the interests of fair play.

Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Iowa Chapter were received.

Communication was received from Sullivan Jones of the Institute Committee pertaining to quantity survey.

Referred to Chapter Committee on Quantity Survey.

Invitation received from Mr. Shurtliff, Secretary of the National Conference on City Planning, requesting the participation of the Oregon Chapter in the National Conference on City Planning to be held in Toronto in May.

An invitation from the St. Louis Chapter was received requesting the attendance of the members of the Oregon Chapter at the masque and pageant to be held on the evenings of May 28, 29, 30 and 31 in St. Louis.

Communication written by the Secretary to County Commissioner Holman, calling the Commissioner's attention again to the offer of the Oregon Chapter to assist the Commission in the architectural design of the bridge and inquiring if an architect had been employed to date.

A communication from W. L. Crissey of the Oregon Development League, enclosing a letter from John Regan of Harbor, Ore., read, calling attention to a blue granite rock deposit in his country.

Data received by Mr. Lawrence as member of the Competition Committee of the Institute from Mr. Medary was brought before the meeting and referred to the Competition Committee of the Chapter. The documents were the records of a meeting of the Boston Society of Architects on April 7th and a copy of a speech delivered by Mr. Alfred Stone in 1874.

The meeting was adjourned by motion of Mr. Mayer and Mr. Lawrence.

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WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Owing to prolonged absence in San Francisco, where he is connected with the Architectural Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Mr. Charles H. Alden has resigned as President of the Washington State Chapter and Mr. James Stephen has been appointed by the Council to serve for the remainder of the term.

The June meeting will take the form of an outing, at which the Tacoma architects will be the guests of the members of the Washington State Chapter. It is planned to take an automobile trip over the boulevards, make a visit of inspection to the Tuberculosis Hospital, a visit to some of the new residences at the Highlands, and end the day with dinner at the Firloch Club. June 13 is set as the date of the outing.

Mr. G. W. Bullard of Tacoma has been honored by his Alma Mater by being elected to honorary membership in Alpha Rho Chi, Anthemios Chapter, of the University of Illinois, the first national intercollegiate professional fraternity in the United States.

Mr. W. R. B. Willcox, member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, has just returned from a meeting of the Board at Washington, D. C.

The Chapter holds an informal weekly lunch every Thursday and this feature is proving to be a popular institution, enabling the members to become better acquainted than is possible at the regular monthly meetings, where much of the time is necessarily devoted to formal business.

ARTHUR L. LOVELESS, Secretary.

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The History of a Tinplate House

(These facts are made public for the first time by special arrangement with Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Company.)

In these days of huge corporations and organized companies representing widespread interests in every branch of business, it is of distinct interest to record at least one case where an old-time house, established more than a century ago, has steadfastly maintained its independence and individuality, still continuing in the same line of business as a private firm.

The record of the house of N. & G. Taylor Company has been one of continuous, signal success in the tinplate industry. The business has been handed down from father to son—no less than four generations of Taylors having been connected with the firm. No reference to the roofing-tin industry of this country would be complete without mention of this house. Since the early days of the roofing-tin industry they have consistently advocated the use of good tin, and have shown greater activity than any other house in presenting the advantages of good roofing-tin to roofers, contractors, architects, and property owners themselves. As a natural re-



General view of new tinning department, showing the excellent lighting facilities. All handling of material done by overhead traveling crane. The tinning stacks are located in the recesses along either side of the building.

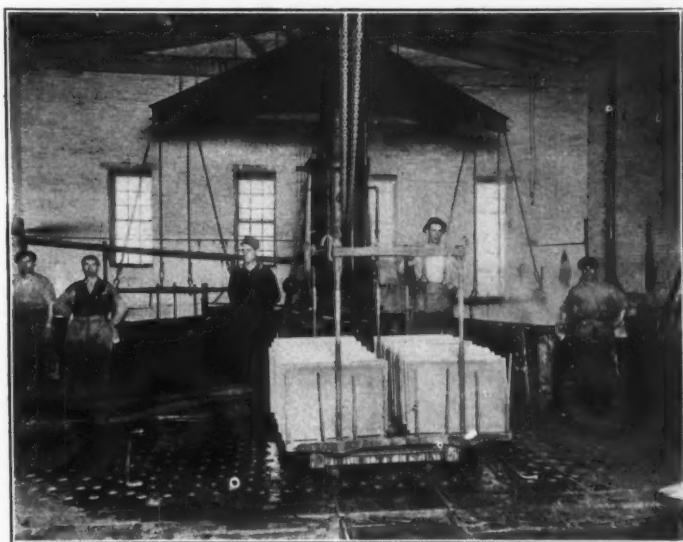
sult, they have built up a business that has made them the largest manufacturers of high-grade roofing-tin in this country.

The house was founded in 1810 in Philadelphia, by William Taylor, grandfather of the present members of the firm, who with his brothers, George Taylor and Tracy Taylor, embarked in the venture of selling tinplate, tinware, metals, and kindred articles of all kinds—a venture that was destined to meet with such marked success.

These founders of the company were staunch patriots from Connecticut, near Hartford and Glastonbury, and one of them had served in the militia of that State during the War of 1812, later joining his brothers in Philadelphia, who had started the business there.

In 1830 the firm sold the first terne plates for roofing purposes ever made. We quote from the United States Census Report for 1902:

"In that year (1830) small quantities of lead-coated sheets were made in an establishment located on Market



Pickling department, N. & G. Taylor's, Cumberland, Md., works. Here the black sheets are cleaned with a weak solution of acid and thoroughly washed in clean water before being transferred to the various tinning stacks. These black plates are a special quality made at the Taylor works from the pig iron through to the finished sheet.

Street, Philadelphia, and used for covering roofs. The plates made in the Philadelphia establishment were 10x14 inches, the standard commercial size in those days. Imported English tinplates were used instead of blackplates. They were first put together and run through a bath of molten lead, the tin on the plates serving as a holder for the lead. The plates were sold for roofing purposes, and were of excellent quality. The quantity produced, however, was not very large.

"Regarding the sale of these plates, the N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, says: 'News of the sale of so novel an article soon found its way across the water, and terne plates commenced to be made there.'

"The manufacture of terne plates did not become an important branch of the tinplate industry until America began to use this material for covering roofs."

In 1845 the father of the present members of the firm, Nathan Taylor, together with his cousin, George E. Taylor, a son of George Taylor, were admitted to the firm—the old people retiring a few years later. The present company has in their possession old catalogues published about this time, which are of remarkable value to those who are interested in the practice and customs of former days. It is evident from one of these catalogues, published in 1857, that the company already occupied an important position in the industry, as we note a record of premiums being awarded them at the following exhibitions:

The American Institute, 1843, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52 and '53.

Hartford County Agricultural Society, September, 1843; October, 1847; and October, 1848.

Maryland Institute, October, 1848, and 1851.

Massachusetts Mechanics' Fair, Boston, 1850.

New York State Fair, 1850.

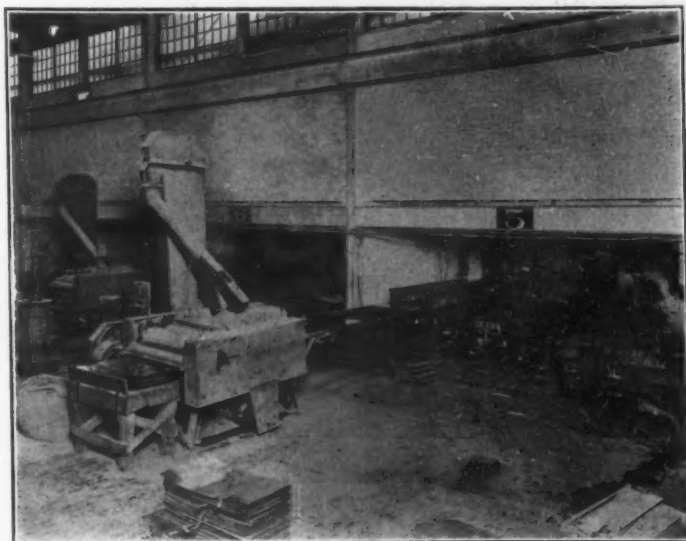
The Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, London, England, 1853.

The tools and machines used by tanners in the early days were crude and rough in design, and improved forms were designed by the company about this time, many of which are still in use at the present day, the rights of manufacture having been transferred to the makers of tanners' tools and supplies. Many of the awards mentioned above were made for these improved tools. These tools were lighter, neater and of far more practical use than the heavy, clumsy tools of English make.

Nathan Taylor died in 1861, leaving his partner, George E. Taylor, who, with his brother, William Y. Taylor, continued the firm of N. & G. Taylor, adding the word "Company" to the title, making the present title date from that time.

About this time, catalogues and circulars published by the firm mentioned the facilities offered by the new Atlantic cable in importing supplies of tinplate promptly from the English works. As a matter of interest, the first code-word adopted by the company was the word "pleasure," indicating that "tinplates are advancing." The charge for this single word at that time was five dollars.

A catalogue published in 1868 calls particular attention to the new size for roofing tin just introduced by this house, namely 28x20 inches. Frequent mention is made of this latest novelty, and its distinct advantage to the roofer, in N. & G. Taylor Co.'s advertising at that time. In this same catalogue is found a description of another novelty, namely—Bessemer steel tinplates for stamping purposes. The catalogue states that "these steel tinplates are altogether a novelty, and originally introduced by our-



The machine method of making tinplate. Only one unskilled operator required to feed the black sheets into the machine. All the processes of tinning, handling and cleaning conducted automatically thereafter, the finished sheets being delivered on the stand shown at the left in the illustration.

selves; they are well suited for stamping, requiring a thinner gauge than if they were iron."

The catalogue frequently calls attention to the marked advantages of roofing tin, such as:

"Next in importance to a good FOUNDATION for our Buildings is a GOOD AND PERMANENT ROOF."

"The fact will be proved by investigation that the proportion of new buildings covered each year is not as great by one-half as that of buildings requiring to be

RE-ROOFED, which is a sure evidence of a serious defect in roofing material used. The subject is one of great importance to Architects, Builders, Owners or Occupants. Many other kinds of roof covering have been adopted, but none have proved satisfactory. Tinplate is undoubtedly the best as yet discovered, and our new sizes of roofing plate are particularly desirable as being a great saving of service and labor over the old size of 14x20 inches."

The company's products were awarded premiums at the Paris Exposition in 1867. An elaborate catalogue published in 1875 devotes even more space to the use of good roofing tin as a durable, fireproof, weatherproof material for covering buildings. One of the illustrations from this catalogue is reproduced herewith, to illustrate the marked advantages of tin over shingles and gravel. We learn from this catalogue that—

"When we introduced our 28x20 roofing we hardly thought it would so popularize itself as to drive 14x20 out of the market, but it was so well adapted for rapid and perfect roofing that we have never been able to fully keep pace with the demand.

"28x20 bright tinplate originating with ourselves, is now coming into general use for all kinds of tinware, and in fact taking the place of the old sizes. A greater variety of patterns can be cut from it. Its use saves labor, solder and material, and we have always in stock the largest possible variety of brands suitable for all kinds of work; IC thickness to D 5X."

At the Franklin Institute Exposition in 1874 we exhibited the largest sheet of tinplate ever made, also samples of the first leaded plate ever made, taken from a roof in Philadelphia, where they had been for forty years, and as perfect as when put on. This was the leaded tin made in Philadelphia in 1831, before it was ever made in Wales. Other curiosities exhibited were samples of No. 40 sheet iron, shown under glass, the thinnest ever made. Also ordinary articles of tinware made of 6X and 8X tinplate, and replated by being dipped into molten tin. Also very valuable drawings from a work published in 1720, showing the method of making tinplates at even an earlier period.

These old catalogues constantly urge roofers and manufacturers to favor American industries wherever possible. American built ships were used for the imports of tinplate, and when Philadelphia Russia iron was first made, Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Company were the first to sell it. They were the first houses therefore that ever sold American tinplate and sheet iron, introducing it through Eastern Pennsylvania and New York City. One of our advertisements of this American Hammered Russia Iron contains the significant prophetic inquiry: "Why go to Russia for iron when we have mountains and mountains of it here?"

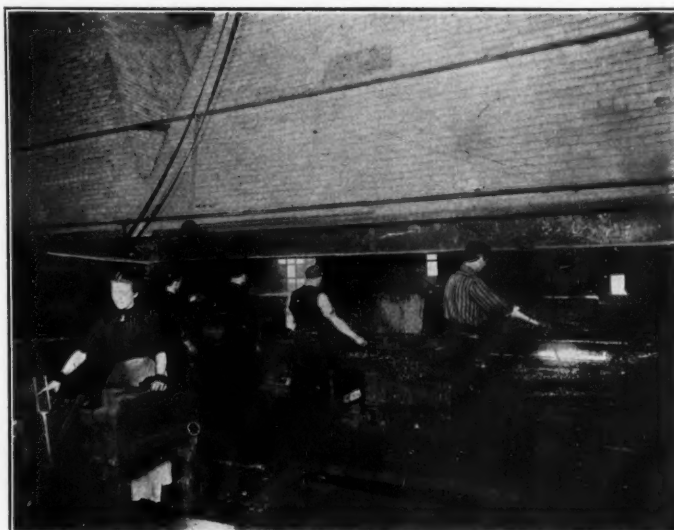
This catalogue of 1875 mentions some buildings in Philadelphia "covered with tin during the latter part of the last century, and the roofs have not been repaired since. One was covered in 1796 and the roof to-day is in as excellent condition as when put on. Throughout Canada it is a common thing for a tin roof to be in perfect condition after the lapse of a century."

Should space permit we should like to give many other quotations from these interesting old catalogues, which are of interest not only to the older roofers, whose experience extends back to those years, but to the younger generation, to whom this history of the industry is of particular significance.

At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 N. & G. Taylor Company's products were awarded the premium for extra-fine quality tinplate. In addition to

the extensive exhibit made by this company, they also sold the roofing tin for covering nearly all the Exposition buildings, most of the work being done by Mr. G. W. Dorsey, of Wilmington, Delaware, who is still living. This was one of the largest contracts for tin roofing ever let. Using the new Burritt's Hand Seamers, all previous records were surpassed in completing the work.

George E. Taylor died in 1882, when the present members of the firm, together with George W. B. Taylor (deceased 1899) have continued the business up to the present time.



The full "seven open-pot, palm-oil, hand-dipping stack," an exclusive process employed only by the N. & G. Taylor Co. Used only in making the Target-and-Arrow brand of roofing tin. This is the old-time process formerly employed in the company's works in Wales. All work done by hand, four skilled workmen being required. By this process the coating is slowly and thoroughly applied in successive layers on the sheet, resulting in an exceptionally durable roofing plate.

After the McKinley protective tariff went into effect they were among the first to commence the manufacture of roofing tin in this country. This was in 1891. A year or two later an extensive tract of land was secured in the southern portion of Philadelphia and the present tinplate works erected there.

This tinplate works was the largest and best equipped plant in this country at that time, for the manufacture of tinplate of all kinds, and continued in active operation up to the Fall of 1913, when this entire department was transferred to Cumberland, Md., where the company's open-hearth furnaces, rolling mills and black plate plant had been located a number of years before.

The new tinning department at Cumberland is said by those who are in position to know to be the last word in tin-house construction in this country. The company now controls at its complete works at Cumberland, Md., all the processes of manufacture, from the pig iron and pig metals to the finished sheet. They are able to give careful, personal attention to all the intricate processes of manufacture. They continue, as in former years, to be the leading house for high-grade roofing tin in this country, and are always closely associated with any movement for the betterment of the industry.

In a private industry of this nature a deep-rooted family pride exists, which is too often lacking in large industrial corporations and stock companies. The business is under the direct personal management of the members of the family, and the old-time reputation for fair dealing and good value in their tinplate is carefully guarded and valued.

Their "Target-and-Arrow" brand of roofing tin, formerly known as "Taylor Old Style," has established so widespread a reputation for satisfactory service on the roof that as a matter of common business judgment the company is bound to maintain the original high standard of that brand at all hazards. This they have done, steadfastly refusing to cheapen the quality of the tin to meet price competition.

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Digest of Business Conditions

FAVORABLE.

1. **Crop Outlook** never better. Record winter wheat crop practically assured. Other crops have a good start, acreage large and ideal weather conditions. Some damage to cotton crop is reported, but believed to be unimportant.

2. The **rate decision** cannot be much longer delayed and is daily expected. Prospects that the Commission will authorize some increase in the railroad rates, enabling the largest consumer of iron and other metals and their products to resume purchases.

3. The prospect that the **Fall election** will return a Republican majority, and tie the present Administration's hands in regard to radical legislation in business for the succeeding two years and give the business interests of the country a rest.

4. **Labor condition** improved in the cities by the call from the farming districts for hands to harvest what are expected to be record crops. Fewer strikes and labor demands caused by appreciation of labor of the existing business depression.

5. Unusually large **cash reserves** and **deposits** in banks awaiting employment and investment the moment confidence is restored.

6. **Federal Reserve Board** nominations meet approval of banking and business interests of the country and the machinery getting rapidly in shape to begin operations.

7. Every prospect of some settlement of the **Mexican situation** without our being involved in war with that country, which settlement will improve conditions, and make for increased trade and a greater development of the mineral resources of our neighbor and increased American business opportunities.

8. The thoroughly **liquidated condition of business**. The stocks of commodities in manufacturers' and consumers' hands being very small and prices at a low level.

UNFAVORABLE.

1. President Wilson's determination to carry through his program of **anti-Trust legislation**, before the adjournment of Congress, in the face of the unanimous protest of the Chambers of Commerce and the business interests of the country.

2. The exhibition in the House of Representatives of the passage without a dissenting vote of the Webb amendment of the Clayton anti-Trust bill, which exempts labor unions and farmers' alliances from the operations of the Sherman Act, or with a purpose of deceiving the beneficiaries into such a belief—virtually making one law for business and capital and another for labor.

3. The growing **lack of confidence** of the country in its representatives at Washington, irrespective of party. The complete failure of the President and his advisers to appreciate the seriousness of the state into which business has drifted, and which President Wilson, in spite of the concrete condition of stagnation in trade and closed factories, describes as purely psychological.

4. Increase in imports—decrease in exports, and consequently a trend towards **unfavorable trade balances**.

5. The **discouraged feeling of business interests**, with its accompanying lack of courage and enterprise. The feeling that we are in for hard times. The apparent conclusion that only natural conditions and the intelligence and patriotism of the people will work a cure, and which therefore will be a very slow operation.

6. **Decreasing immigration**—smallest in six years except 1911.

7. The fact that industry has suffered so long not only from the reduced volume of business, but from losses, that unless a change comes soon, what has gone before will be demonstrated by **increased failures**. This is shown in the scrutiny which accompanies the granting of credits, in spite of plenty of unemployed surplus funds.

8. No decrease in the **cost of living**, while the lessened employment increases not only the economy but the distress of many in the ranks of labor, on whose prosperity depends the prosperity of the country.—The Steel and Metal Digest.

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Short Cuts in Steel Weights

To find the weight of square or flat iron or steel bars, multiply the sectional area of the bar by 10/3, which will give the weight in pounds per lin. ft. Add 2 per cent for steel. For example, in the case of an iron bar $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches:

$\frac{3}{2}$ multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ multiplied by $10/3$ equals $5/2$, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per lin. ft.

For steel, add $5/100$, equals 2.55 pounds per lin. ft.

In the case of round steel bars, to find the weight per lin. ft., divide the square of the number of quarters of an inch in diameter by 6. For example, in the case of a steel bar $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter:

3 squared (three being 3 quarters) equals 9, divided by 6 equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per lin. ft.

These short methods are useful when a handbook is not readily available.—Iron Age.

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Oregon Architects Honored

The American Institute of Architects, through its Board of Directors, meeting in Washington, has declared the following Oregon architects, members of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, elected to associate membership in the American Institute of Architects:

A. E. Doyle, of Doyle & Patterson.

Wm. G. Holford, of Lawrence & Holford.

Joseph Jacobberger, of Jacobberger & Smith.

W. C. Knighton, State Architect.

D. C. Lewis.

F. A. Naramore, architect for School District No. 1, Multnomah County.

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Trade Notes

Architect A. G. Rigg of Spokane, Wash., has moved into new offices at 521 Peyton building.

Architect H. J. Payton, formerly at Saskatoon, Can., has recently moved to Prince George, B. C.

W. W. Teal, architectural designer, has moved his office from room 514 to 414 Lissner building.

Architect Ernest L. Norberg has recently opened offices at 605 Howard avenue, Burlingame, Cal.

Architect A. H. Memmler of Monrovia, Cal., now has an office at 520 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

Architect L. F. Hyde of Oakland has moved from the First National Bank building to the Dalziel building.

Architect E. P. Antonovich has moved from 333 Kearny street to 422 Monadnock building, San Francisco.

Architect S. B. Zimmer, formerly of Santa Ana, Cal., is now at 1700 New Hampshire avenue, Los Angeles.

Architect R. C. Sweet has moved from room 416 Realty building to 312 Mohawk building, Spokane, Wash.

Architect E. Fillingham, formerly of North Battleford, has opened offices on George street, in Fort George.

Griffith, Barlaugh & Co., architects of Dallas and Paris, Tex., have opened an additional office at Wichita Falls, Tex.

Arthur Brown, Jr., of San Diego, Cal., has been licensed by the State Board of Architecture to practice in the State.

Architects Douglas & Hartman of San Diego, Cal., have moved into larger quarters at 708 Timken building, from room 608.

Architect W. C. Hays has moved from the Foxcroft building to larger quarters at 1321 First National Bank building, San Francisco.

Architects C. H. Skidmore and A. Schroepfer have moved into 827 Foxcroft building, which adjoins the one previously occupied by them.

Architect J. H. Rudy of Melville, Sask., was successful in the competition for plans for both the B. C. separate school building and the new St. Joseph's hospital building, to be erected in Melville immediately.

C. C. McKim of Waco and Wayne Patterson of Temple have formed an architectural copartnership under the firm name of McKim & Patterson, in suite 208 Cameron building, Waco. We wish them the success that they are so justly entitled to.

Architect Hubert Frohman has left for a tour of several countries abroad, including France, Italy, Spain and England, where he plans spending several months in architectural research, chiefly ecclesiastical design and construction, returning about October.

Ellis F. Lawrence, F. A. I. A., and Mr. William G. Holford are associated in business at 1021 to 23 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Ore., which is the former office of Mr. Ellis F. Lawrence. The new firm name will now be known as Ellis F. Lawrence and W. G. Holford, associate architects.

Architect Octavius Morgan has just returned from a trip abroad, where he spent nearly six months, during which time he visited not only his old home in England, but also all the principal cities of the Old World. During his short stay away Mr. Morgan marveled at the rapid growth of Los Angeles in the past half year. The office was in the hands of his son, Octavius, Jr.

United Materials Co. have removed from the Balboa Building to room 5, Crossley Building. They will have large adjoining rooms, where an excellent display will be made of their terra cotta tile and pressed brick, manufactured by the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles. They also represent the Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York, makers of "Atlas White," and F. W. Bird & Sons, East Walpole, Mass., makers of "Neponset" products.

Mr. A. Campbell, President of the Campbell Building Co., Salt Lake City, was in San Francisco recently en

route to Hilo, Hawaii. The Campbell Building Co. has the contract to erect the United States Government post-office, custom house and court house at Hilo. Mr. Campbell has purchased approximately 6,000 barrels of "Santa Cruz Portland Cement" for these buildings from the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Building, San Francisco.

Post's Corona Drawing Paper won out in the recent City Hall competition and this paper will be used exclusively in the City Engineer's and Architect's office for the ensuing fiscal year.

Corona won on its merits, as many other brands were offered at much lower figures, but the award was made strictly on account of its quality.

The new victory is another proof of the high character and quality of the drawing papers manufactured by The Frederick Post Co.

Mr. A. C. Soule, manager of the Simplex Window Co., recently returned from a trip to Fresno, Cal., and informs us he has closed contracts to supply their "Simplex Windows" in all the new school houses to be erected in Fresno. Approximate cost of buildings \$500,000. Mr. Soule also states their windows are to be placed in eight new high schools at different places in Southern California. Two schools and the ten-story California Fruit Building in Sacramento, also several buildings in Stockton, State building at Folsom and Napa, building for the Deaf and Dumb in Berkeley, and a hall at the Experimental Farm in Davis.

Harmony among employees not only makes for increased efficiency from an employer's standpoint, but it adds pleasure to their work and often makes otherwise irksome tasks attractive. The employees of W. P. Fuller Co. believe in this doctrine, and, to further this feeling of harmony, they take an annual outing, in which the store and office force, factory and warehouse employees and all others connected with the firm participate in a body. This year's outing will be held on July 19th at Glen Cove. A steamer, chartered for the occasion, will convey them to the grounds, where dancing, games and athletic contests will be enjoyed and a bounteous luncheon served. The effect of these outings is felt throughout the year, and no doubt contributes largely to the prosperity of the firm.

Berry Brothers, Detroit, have just issued "Varnish Specifications" for architects' use, giving the specification for various woods and various uses. They give the following facts on covering capacities:

"A gallon of varnish will cover approximately 600 square feet, one coat.

"A gallon of shellac will cover from 500 to 600 square feet.

"A gallon of water stain covers about 500 square feet on open-grained woods, and on close-grained hard woods, 50 square feet more; on soft woods a gallon will cover from 400 to 500 square feet.

"A gallon of Spirit Stain will cover from 300 to 400 square feet.

"A gallon of oil stain will cover about 550 square feet.

"From 6 to 8 pounds of Paste Filler made up to volume of one gallon will cover approximately 300 square feet of surface.

"A gallon of Shingletint covers about 160 feet, one coat if brushed on; 1½ gallons cover the same surface, two coats. From 2¼ to 2½ gallons of Shingletint will dip 1,000 shingles and another gallon is enough for a brush coat in addition after the shingles are laid."

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena—Architects Greene & Greene, Boston Building, have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for a residence to be erected on South Orange Grove Avenue for William E. Hamlin of Syracuse, N. Y. The house will be one of the finest in Pasadena.

Long Beach—Architects Train & Williams, 226 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, have prepared plans for a municipal auditorium to be erected at Long Beach. The auditorium will seat about 6,000 people.

Architect C. Ben Sholes, Curtis Building, Long Beach, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the construction of a church for the Second Presbyterian Church of Long Beach to be erected at the northwest corner of Elliott and Molino Avenue at a cost of \$9,850.

Arcata—Architect W. H. Weeks, 75 Post Street, San Francisco, has completed plans for the construction of a four-story and basement brick and steel construction hotel at a cost of \$50,000.

Santa Barbara—Architects Ray & Soule, 1206 State Street, have been commissioned to do the architectural work for the American Trona Corporation, which is erecting an extensive plant for the manufacture of borax at Searles Lake.

Red Bluff—Architect R. A. Herold of Sacramento has prepared plans for the construction of a reinforced concrete jail building at a cost of about \$27,000.

State Architect George B. McDougall, Sacramento, has been commissioned to prepare plans for one- and two-story and basement frame and reinforced concrete hospitals for the State of California at the various State institutions at a cost of about \$117,000.

San Francisco—Architect Frederick H. Meyer, Bankers' Investment Building, has prepared plans for the construction of a five-story and basement Class C apartment house for Walter S. Sullivan to be erected at Sacramento and Taylor Streets at a cost of \$45,000.

Architect Houghton Sawyer, Shreve Building, San Francisco, has nearly completed plans for a seven-story and basement Class A apartment house.

Architectural Designer O. E. Evans, 2367 Mission Street, is preparing plans for the construction of a six-story and basement brick and steel hotel to be erected on Taylor Street, near Sutter, and will cost \$80,000.

Architect Edw. T. Foulkes, Crocker Building, San Francisco, has plans nearly ready for the construction of a six-story Class C hotel building to be erected at the corner of O'Farrell and Leavenworth Streets at a cost of \$40,000 for Dr. F. C. Keck.

Alameda, Cal.—Architect Eugene K. Martin, 2192 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, has completed plans for a three-story and basement Class C construction church at the corner of Dana and Haste Streets for the First Baptist Church of Berkeley at a cost of \$50,000.

Los Angeles—Architects Parkinson & Bergstrom, Security Building, have completed plans for a twelve-story and basement steel frame bank and office building to be erected at Fifth and Spring Streets for the Commercial Fireproof Building Co.

Architects Morgan, Walls & Morgan, Van Nuys Building, are completing plans for alterations to the second floor of the Garland Building, 746 South Broadway, for the Kaspere Cohn Commercial and Savings Bank. A large fire and burglar proof vault will be installed.

Architect Robert H. Orr, 340 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, is preparing preliminary drawings for a two-story and basement reinforced concrete store and rooming house building to be erected at the corner of Bertie Street and Garey Avenue, Pomona, for F. E. Harrison of that city.

Banning—Architect C. H. Russell, 500 Union League Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans and specifications for the new high school building to be erected at Banning. It will be a one-story and high basement structure of brick construction and concrete foundation and will cost about \$18,000.

Hyde Park—Architect G. A. Howard, Jr., 712 Grant Building, Los Angeles, has practically completed plans for the new grammar school buildings to be erected at Hyde Park. There will be five buildings of hollow tile construction and will cost \$60,000.

Willows—Architects Bliss & Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for the construction of a one-story and basement reinforced concrete postoffice for the United States Government at this place.

Corona—Architects Allison & Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, have prepared plans and specifications for the construction of a sixteen-room grammar school at Corona to be erected at 603 South Main Street.

OREGON

Portland—Architects Beezer Bros., Northern Bank Building, Seattle, have submitted plans for the proposed Gothic style church for the Dominican Fathers, Union Avenue and Clackamas Street, to cost \$150,000.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Jacobberger & Smith, architects, Board of Trade Building, for the proposed new building to be built on the block bounded by Congress, Bryant and Albina and Dekum Avenues in Piedmont for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The estimated cost is placed at \$125,000.

Plans for the proposed Knights of Columbus Building will be prepared by Architects Jacobberger & Smith, Board of Trade Building, at a cost of about \$50,000.

Eugene—Architects Hunzicker & Breusse, Eugene, were commissioned to prepare the plans and specifications for the proposed armory building to be erected at this place for the Oregon National Guard at a cost of \$52,000.

Mercy Hospital will build a \$15,000 training school building to be of brick or concrete, located at the corner of Twentieth and Lawrence Streets. Four architects have been selected to submit plans in competition.

Aurora—Architects Houghtaling & Dougan, Henry Building, have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for a two-story and basement building to be erected at Aurora, Ore., for Kraus & Son of that place.



WASHINGTON

Seattle—Architect John Graham, Lyon building, Seattle, has prepared plans for a five-story and basement Class A apartment house for Mr. D. R. McKay, at a cost of \$150,000.

Architect A. Warren Gould, American Bank building, Seattle, has completed plans for a three or five-story and basement Class A court house, the estimated cost of which is \$950,000.

Port Angeles—Plans are being prepared for the construction of a two-story and basement, reinforced concrete court house at Port Angeles, at a cost of \$50,000.

Seattle—Architect A. Warren Gould, American Bank building, has nearly completed plans for a two-story and basement brick and terra cotta residence for Mr. Albert J. Rhodes, at a cost of \$15,000.

Seattle—Architect A. Wickersham, Lyon Building, has completed plans for the construction of a four-story and basement brick and mill hotel for the Yesler Estate, which will cost \$75,000.

Architect Louis Mendel has been commissioned to prepare plans for a six-story building of which four stories will be constructed at the present time, to be erected on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Pine Street for John F. O'Shea and James B. O'Shea of Portland.

Tacoma—Architects Heath & Gove have prepared plans for the construction of the proposed \$125,000 apartment house for the Ansonia Realty Co.

Olympia—Plans are being prepared in the architectural department of the O. W. R. & N. Co. offices at King Street, Seattle, for the construction of a two-story \$15,000 brick and stone depot.



MISCELLANEOUS

Vancouver, B. C.—Architects Sharpe & Thompson, London building, are preparing plans for the construction of the proposed Science building at the new University of British Columbia, at Point Grey. It will be of concrete and \$500,000 has been appropriated for the work.

Architects Milton & Gillingham, 413 Granville street, have prepared plans for the construction of an eight-story and basement hotel building on Hastings street W., near Columbia, for A. Clemes, to cost \$150,000.

North Vancouver, B. C.—Architect W. C. F. Gillam, of the Architectural firm of Bryan & Gillam, North West Trust Bldg., Vancouver, has prepared plans for the proposed Central School Building, in North Vancouver, to cost about \$116,000.

Victoria, B. C.—Architect J. C. M. Keith, of Victoria, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the proposed new home building for the Seaman's Institute.

New Westminster, B. C.—Architects Gardiner & Mercer have prepared plans for the construction of a three-story and basement brick and stone court house addition at this place, to cost \$60,000.

Helena, Mont.—Architect Geo. H. Carsley has prepared plans for the construction of a Horticultural building at Montana State Fair Grounds, to cost \$25,000.

Tucson, Ariz.—Architect Henry Jaasted prepared the plans for the construction of the new Odd Fellows Hall, to be erected on North Sixth avenue.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Architects Mayberry & Parker, 472 Pacific Electric building, Los Angeles, are completing plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete office building to be erected in Phoenix, Ariz., for Dwight B. Heard, at a cost of \$200,000.

Idaho State Capitol Building

BOISE, IDAHO

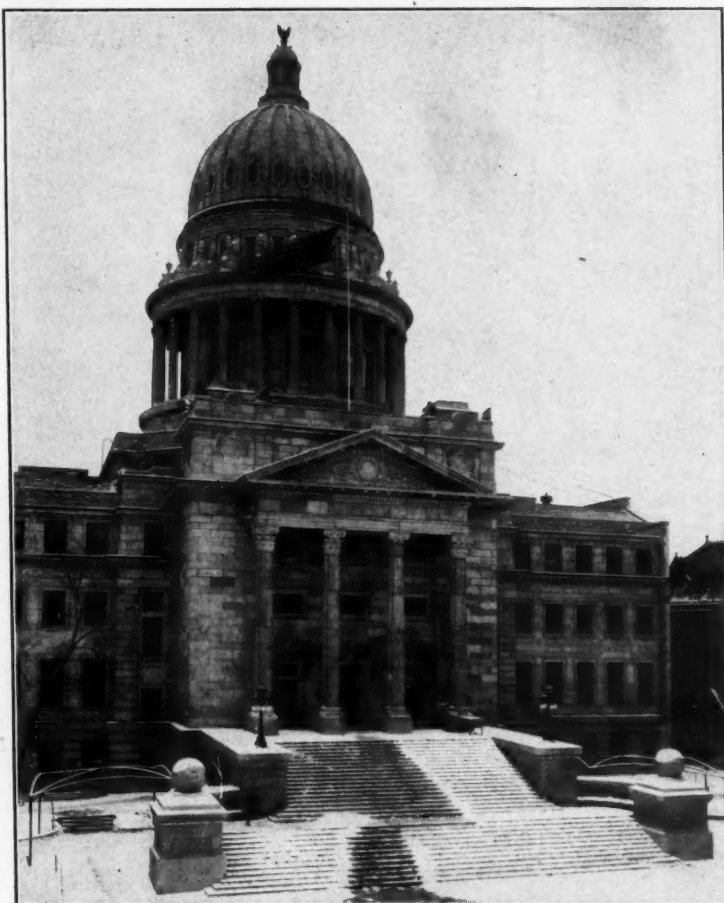
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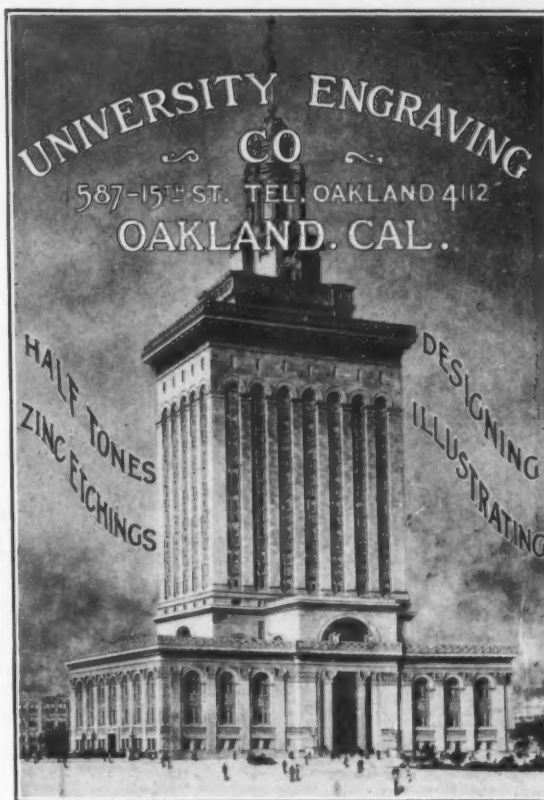
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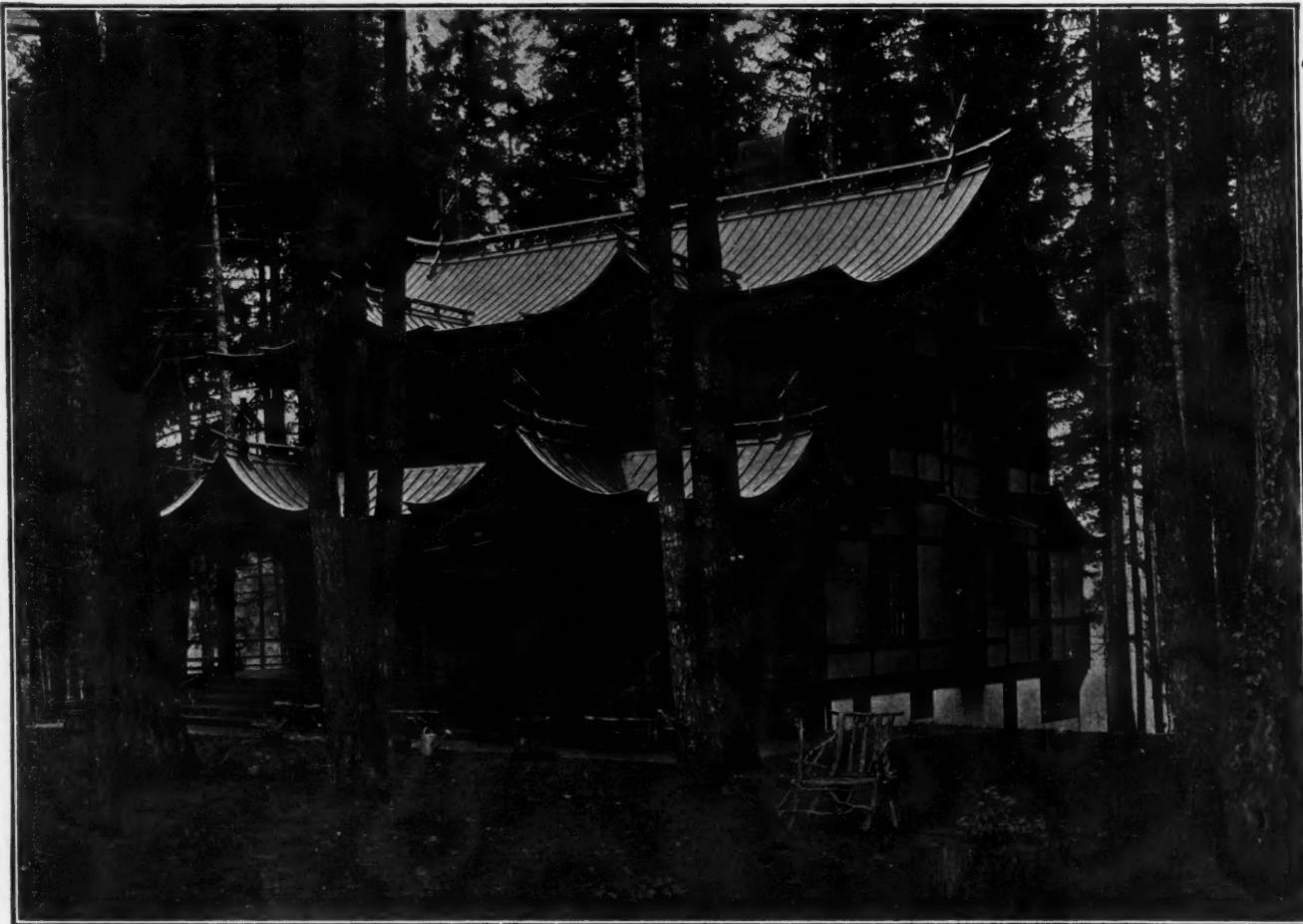
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Steilacoom Lake, Wash.

Architect
I. JAY KNAPP
Los Angeles, Cal.

Roofer
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CORNICE AND ROOFING CO.
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San Francisco, Cal.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 8, 1914.

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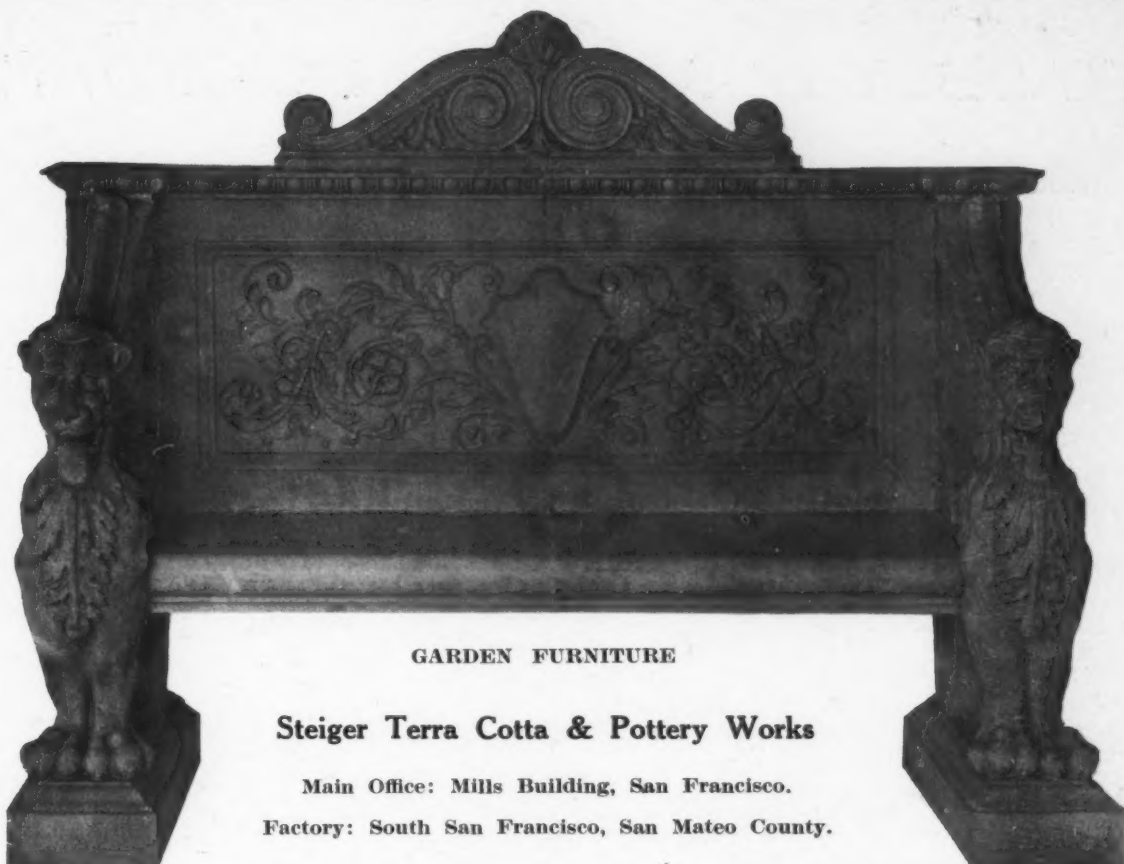
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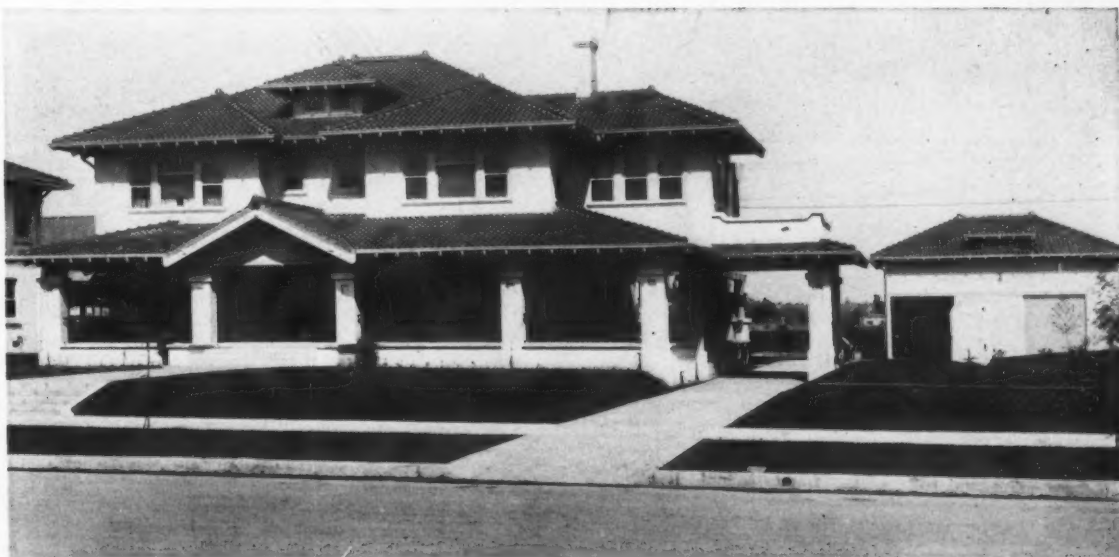


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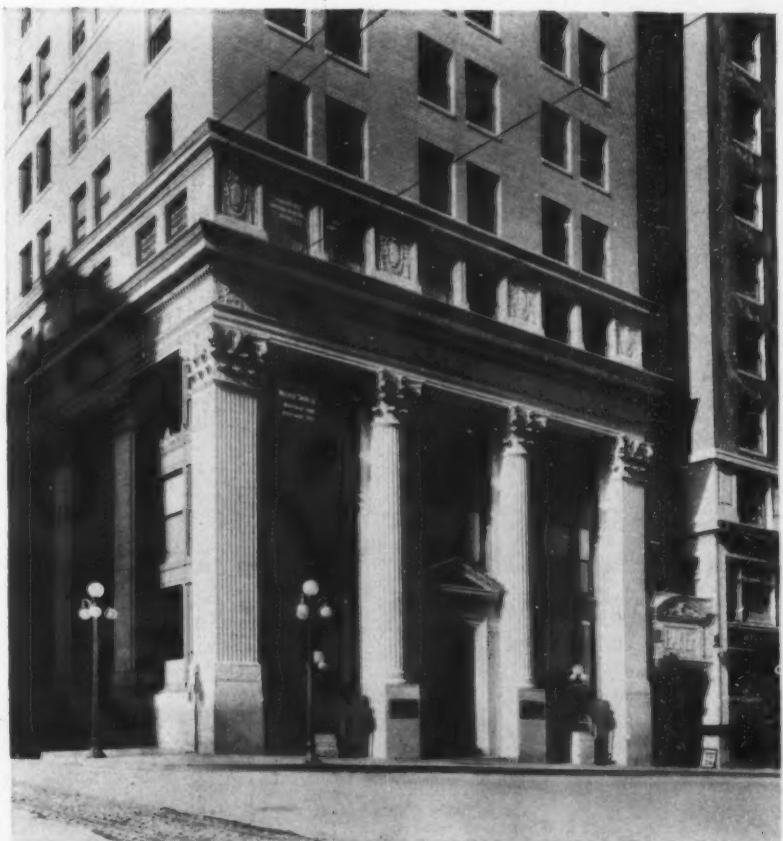
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